ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,954—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th March.
P.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4926	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
P.L. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4926	T. F. Creery	8th "
P.L. CALEDONIA	7362	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4958	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	29th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
P.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4926	T. F. Creery	18th "
P.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhin to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st April, 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,149	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, Or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,751	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Breilich	4,253	24th March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 22, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

T MARS ILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	Friday noon. 16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 25th March, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about 25th March.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, about 29th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March. 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE ..... 1st April, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 4, 1897.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

A FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED,
Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated.

Per Bottle, Annas 12.
SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Wales Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, &c., supplied.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ATTENTION is called to the very fine Stock of CLARETS held by this Company. These are shipped direct from Bordeaux, from the well-known Firm of P. DUBOIS & Co., and are of quite exceptional character and value.

EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "very fine flavour and in great demand"	per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
BORDEAUX, "a very favourite Wine"	"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
PETIT MEDOC, "good body, with a very pleasing flavour"	"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 0

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "high character and flavour"	per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate with fine flavour"	"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 10
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	"	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	per doz.	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet"	"	41 8	23 0	46 0	26 0

— A SPECIALITE —

ST. EULALIE CLARET	"	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Dies of all British and Native Regiments in Stock. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., are enabled to refer to the Large Number of Regimental Dies with the execution of which they have been entrusted as proof of the estimation in which their productions in this branch of the art are held.

VISITING CARDS.

100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with plate	Rs. 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with plate	" 5 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

PRINTING AND SUPPLYING CARDS FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

100 Gentlemen's Cards and printing	Rs. 2 0
100 Ladies' Cards and printing	" 2 8

CREST OR MONOGRAM.

A HALF REAM OF BEST QUALITY NOTE PAPER AND SQUARE ENVELOPES TO MATCH.

All Stamped in Colour with Crest or Monogram which becomes customer's own propetry Rs. 20 0
(Gold, Silver, or Bronze, Rs. 4 extra.)

DESIGNS OF CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c.

In every instance Pencil Sketches are forwarded for approval before engraving Steel Dies. These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

Menus, Name Cards, Ball Programmes, Invitations, At Homes, Masonic Cards, Wedding Stationery, Concert Programmes, In Memoriam Cards, in great Variety.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE, IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

SHIRTS.
—"PERFECT FITTING."—

SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OCMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA & N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BICYCLE BROOCHES,
IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 40.

BICYCLE SCARF PIN,
IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 25.

ALL THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES AT

MARCKS & CO., LD.

The Most Magnificent and UP-TO-DATE STOCK of 18 Carat Jewellery and PRESENTATION WARE.

NEW STOCK of Ladies' Jewelled Earstuds.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Gold Watch Chains.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Watches.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Finger Rings.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Necklaces, Brooches and Bangles.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Watches.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Jewellery.
NEW STOCK of Silver Ware.
NEW STOCK of Electroplate Ware.
NEW STOCK of Oak Cabinet Ware.
NEW STOCK in all Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEYNON & CO.'S
PURE AERATED WATERS

Are always of One Standard, Pure and Brilliant Quality, and perfectly filtered by

THE AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN
FILTER. THEORIE. PASTEUR.

SODA, As. 8 ; LEMONADE, As. 10 ; ZOLAKONE, As. 12.

BEYNON & CO. | ENGLISH CHEMISTS. | BOMBAY & POONA.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A WELL-KNOWN Medical Man in this City writes :—"I have tried St. RAPHAEL WINE in over 300 cases of BUBONIC PLAGUE, and am happy to state that all cases did remarkably well. One of the worst features in Plague cases is Syncope of the heart, and to Combat this, I have used the WINE freely, not only where the pulse-beats improve in force and frequency, but THE PERIOD OF CONVALESCENCE WAS GREATLY SHORTENED."

Rs. 2-4 per bottle BEWARE OF IMITATIONS Rs. 26-0 per dozen.

SOLE AGENTS :—

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE BHULESHWAR WARD.

THE said ELECTION being a contested Election I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, the Names of the Persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders :—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Dr. Charles Henry Freeman Underwood, M.D., M.R.C., S.E.	79, Meadow Street	Doctor of Medicine	Dr. Kavasji Hormusji.	Mr. Ratansi Karamsi.
2	Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin	Dayam Mansion, Byculla.	Barrister-at-Law and Advocate, High Court, Bombay.	Mr. Babu Ramchandra.	Mr. Kutbudin bin Abdul Rahim Paloba.
				Mr. Abdul Karim Kazi bin Kazi Nur Mahomed Porebandri.	Mr. Abdastar Haji Umar.

The POLL will be taken on TUESDAY, the 30th March, 1897, at the Arthur Crawford Market.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 23rd March, 1897.

PLAGUE AND ÆRATED WATERS.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE

That all BOTTLES used in our Factory are treated with a powerful antiseptic solution during the washing process, and are rendered perfectly sterile before filling.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

A Perfect DISINFECTANT, PURIFIER, and GERMICIDE.

Full Directions on each Bottle, Tin, or Drum.

Drives out and Kills Germs of Disease.

KEMP'S SOLUBLE DISINFECTING FLUID FOR HOMES, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, BARRACKS, STEAMSHIPS, ASYLUMS, FARMS, STABLES, OUTHOUSES.

This FLUID is prepared from our Special Formula, based on our experience of DISINFECTANTS during the Plague, by the most Eminent Firm of Manufacturing Chemists in England

Price Re. 1 per Bottle. Rs. 3-8 per Gallon.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at *Office* the *Bombay Gazette*.

CHLORINE GENERATOR,

A compound for the immediate production of

CHLORINE GAS

For disinfecting LARGE AIR SPACES.

WITH FULL DIRECTIONS, PRICE ...Re. 1-8

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough : it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh,
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh,

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the ESTATE of the late Mr. L. KNOX, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, are requested to submit the same to the Undersigned within 60 days from date of this notification, after which no claim will be admitted.

PHILIP J. FALLE,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 22nd March, 1897.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on Thursday 1st April 1897, at five o'clock P. M., in the School Buildings Esplanade. The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY will preside.

BUSINESS.

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1896.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children. Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

C. M. BARHAM,
Hon. Secretary.

ANDERSON AND CO., COMMISSION STABLES, BYCULLA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us the Undersigned was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 1st day of March, instant. All debts due to and owing by the late Firm of ANDERSON & COMPANY will be received and paid by the Undersigned JOHN ANDERSON, by whom the business will in future be carried on at the Commission Stables, Byculla, aforesaid, under the style or firm of "Anderson and Co." Dated this 22nd day of March, 1897.

JOHN ANDERSON,
WILSON T. LIDBETTER.

Witness :—
VERNON B. F. BAYLEY, Solicitor,
30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. W. T. LIDBETTER has been CANCELLED as from this date—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1897.

JOHN ANDERSON.

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Life Members and Subscribers will be held in the Library Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-30 P.M., to adopt the Committee's Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year 1896.

TENDERS FOR BENGAL COAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, at his Office Ballard Road, up till 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY 29th March, for the supply of about 5,500 Tons of either best GIRIDHI or best DE-HRE GHUR COAL for 9 months, from April 1st to December 31st, 1897. Tenderers may submit prices for either or both kinds. A Deposit of Rs. 1,000 to accompany the TENDER.

Forms of Tender and Schedules of Coal required may be obtained at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule.

Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Coal." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item for which he Tenders and any portion of the Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderers.

W. W. SQUIRE, M. Inst. C.E.,
Engineer.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.

"CHAHPORE" TEA GARDENS.

	Rs.	a.
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NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE BHAISETT, who was an Assistant in our Firm is NO LONGER in our Service since the 1st instant.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, DUBASHES.
Bombay, 17th March, 1897.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1897, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, the 10th instant, will be submitted for confirmation.

"That the Shareholders approve of the proposal of the Board to utilize the further Capital raised by the creation of the B Shares either by extending the Mill or by renewing the existing Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Gearing or any of them or by both of such modes as the Board may think advisable.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
mbay, 10th March, 1897.

The above meeting is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 24th March 1897 at 4 P.M.

DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 19th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are :—

(1) The detention at Wadi of all Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any foodgrains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

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Manager.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,134,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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LONDON BANKERS :
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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

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COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	" 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.	GORDHUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

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Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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CROFT & Co.....	Oporto.
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BARNETT & EJICHAGARAY	Cognac.
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HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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HEAD OFFICE :—29, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, C.I.E., (CHAIRMAN).
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CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, Esq.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				(a.)	
Bank of Bombay	23,000	500	all	10 p. c.; 1 bon.	1,340
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 pr. c.	1,275
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,280
Commercial Bk of India, Ltd.	24,000 / 15,000	100	40 / 75	10 do.	162
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	400,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	40,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£41
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	9 pr. ct.	30
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	250	1,250	1,25	Yearly 7½	1,150
Albert Gunning Co	200	200	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Carnegie)	200	2,100	1,10	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	223
Bhiwandiwalla City Press & Manfg Co, Ltd	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Aerial Navigation	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Coimbatore Press Co., Ltd	800	200	200	11	187½
Dnyan Prasarak Press Co., Ltd	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	220
Goinka	650	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
Gnet India	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,700
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs80	510
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	350
Hingoll Press Co., Ltd	100	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khaugaum	310	450	450	Rs40	533
Mahratta Press Co., Ltd	300	300	all	15 pr. ct.	251
Madhavdas Cotton G. and P. Co., Ltd	300	300	500	53	70
Manekji	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Manuel Co	8,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Manner M	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Empire	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs80	720
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	135
Prince of Wales	100	507	500	25	475
Sahapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	30	335
Samson	200	500	500	30	85
Shed and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Steel	400	5,000	750	1-8	530
Surat Cotton Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat Mill Press Co., Ltd.	270	200	all	12	220
Tykari	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs35	1,000
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,700	100	100	dvd Rs 15	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ltd	20,000	1,000	100	—	125
Back Bay Baths	532	20	20	1	40
Badhan Pile	3,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	76,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	525	75	1,800
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	520
Bombay Motor Mill	4,000	500	500	8	1,125
Deccan Paper Mill	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct	251
Delhi and New Cotton India Power Mills	1,800	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Dhanji Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd	2,000	250	350	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Gaurav Ice Society	5,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	184
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	31	357
Karrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	182
Marsks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Master Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	41
Maple Foundry	1,000	100	100	—	63
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	108
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs8	94
Port Canning Co	5,000	2,000	4,000	dvd Rs20	470
Speedy & Co	1,000	100	100	—	90
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	500	40	11,063
Thacker & Co, Ld	1,500	100	100	135	14
TelephoneCo, Ld	5,000	251	160	dvd Rs11	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Ignar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R	—	£ 18	—	10.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	40		
The Tapti Valley	28,000	500	5	—	580
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half Yearly	120
Alliance	1,500	1,100	call	100 Nil	455
Anglo-Indian Arrangabel S. & M. Co., Ld.	1,345 / 6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.80	1,475
Chinna Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	755
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,800	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Dennaught Mills	600	600	500	30	700
Dsiba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs12	693
Dooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.8	599
Egerton Oil Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	510
Dhuu Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	500
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 25	525
Framjee Pet	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	530
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	680
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	485
Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	774xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	790
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225
Jeeraj Ballon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	813	1,000	1,000	30	525
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khanna Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	705
Kurla	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,000
Mahalaxmi	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Mahboob Shah Mill's (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	—
Manekjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,240
Maragon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Mowji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	460
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	840
Ripon Mills	300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,210
Sassoon	2,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Soondersee	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	5,300	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	5,212	250	250	dvd Rs124	353
Sun M ls, Ld	5,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	300
Standard Mills Co	1,000	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	630
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	615
Swan on and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Vo le bunker Lathoo Imperker Mill's Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	556	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,203	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	20
Gold sovereigns	"	25-15
Do. bar Gold, old	"	25-13
Do. do. new	"	25-14
Australia bar Gold	"	25-14
French bar Gold	"	25-12
Bov'reigns	"	15
Do. Napoleons	"	15-15
Silver 17	"	84-8
Do. 17½	"	84-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 2-29m., 3-52s. Low water, 3-37m., 9-39s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Examination of articled clerks to solicitors.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. K. R. Kirtikar's lecture on "Dispersal of Plant Seeds," 5-30 p.m.

Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 8, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra steamer Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

THE GAEKWAR AND MUNICIPAL BONDS:—A Native paper states that Bombay Municipal bonds to the value of Rs. 93,24,30 have been purchased through the Accountant-General for the Gaekwar of Baroda.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.—We are glad to find that the above company is issuing policies on the lives of Volunteers in British India at ordinary tabular rates, as hitherto, without any extra charge.

RESULT OF A JOKE.—Luximee, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years, residing at Chickalwady, was very badly burnt about her head and shoulders on Monday by a pot of carbolic acid falling on her from the shoulder of one Rambrook Gujanund, with whom she was joking. She pushed him and the pot fell on her, with the result stated. The woman was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

FIRE AT WARI BUNDER ROAD.—At a quarter to 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a buffalo shed, belonging to one Rukmabai, a Hindu woman, at Wari Bunder Road. There were a number of cattle in the shed at the time, but they were all removed immediately the smoke was seen issuing from the shed. The Babulla Tank steamer promptly arrived followed by the Sankli Tank, Fort, and Gowalia Tank engines; but the shed, being constructed of inflammable materials, it was ablaze before the steamers were brought into requisition and razed to the ground. The Sankli Tank and Babula Tank steamers played on the flames, which were extinguished in about half-an-hour after the outbreak. The proprietress of the shed has gone out of Bombay, leaving the shed in charge of her servant, named Soona Seewa. It appears that about 9 o'clock on the previous night the servant went to sleep, leaving a small kerosine oil tin lamp burning, which was the means by which the shed took fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 250.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SILK CLOTHING.—Hirji Jadowji, a Hindu labourer, residing in Jamli Street, vacated his house about a fortnight ago in consequence of a case of bubonic fever having occurred therein and went to live in another house in the same locality. He removed silk and embroidered wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 222, from his house, and placed them in a shop, belonging to one Vithal Luximon, a dealer in Grain, and his partner, a woman, named Suggee. The business of the shop has been looked afterby both the partners, and when complainant brought the clothes to the shop Vithal told his partner Suggee to keep an eye on the property, as he (Vithal) was in the habit of leaving the shop occasionally. Suggee used to look the shop in the evening, and keep the key with her. On Monday morning Suggee went to the complainant, and informed him that her shop was broken open on the previous day and the property stolen. The complainant went to the shop, and found the door secured with a new lock,and on entering the place found the property missing. The complainant further stated that,about 4 p. m.,on the previous day, when Suggee alleged the shop was broken into, he went to the shop and saw the property safe.

SALES OF COLLECTING FEES IN MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

BY order of the Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., well-known auctioneers of Medows Street, sold, by public auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, yesterday forenoon, the rights of collecting fair-ground and feeding-fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bandora Slaughter-Houses, for the ensuing year. The right of collecting fees from fresh and salt-fish sellers in the Fort, Arthur Crawford, Erskine Road, Colaba, and Pedder Markets was also sold for the next year, at the same place. Mr. Da Boulay, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner; Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, the Chief Accountant, and Mr. Douglas Bennett, Superintendent of Municipal Markets, were present, and supervised the sales. There were a large number of purchasers, and the competition was good. The right of collecting fair-ground and feeding-fees at the Bandora Slaughter-Houses was brought under the hammer. The starting bid was Rs. 40,000, which quickly rose to Rs. 54,200, at which amount it was knocked down on the names of Messrs. Allabdin Metha and Mahomed Ebrahim. The amount realised in the previous year was Rs. 65,000. The rights to collect fees from the salt-fish sellers in different markets were then knocked down one after the other at the following amounts: The Fort Market, for Rs. 1,500, to Sadoo Dayal, the amount realised last year being Rs. 1,550. The Arthur Crawford beef, mutton, and fish markets for Rs. 5,200, to Messrs. D. Jeevanji and Sons, the amount being less than the previous year by 2,125, the Erskine Road fish market, for Rs. 13,900, to Mr. Abdulali Karimbhoy, the amount realised the previous year being Rs. 17,600; the Foras Road fish market, for Rs. 70, to Messrs. D. Jeevonji and Sons, being Rs. 60 less than in the previous year,the Colaba fishmarket,forRs. 900, to Sadoo Dayal, the amount being less than the previous year by Rs. 300; the Pedder Market, Mazagon, for Rs. 1,175, to Mr. Rahimtulla Dawraj, the amount obtained in the previous year being Rs. 1,550. On the wholethe rights of collecting fees in different markets and the Bandora Slaughter-Houses have been sold at Rs. 70,945, which was less than the previous year by Rs. 18,010. The result could not be considered unsatisfactory, taking into consideration the present state of the city.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

THE Municipal Commissioner had appointed yesterday as the day for receiving, up till 5 p. m., nominations for the election of a Councillor to fill up a casual vacancy in the Bhuleshwar ward, caused by the death of Mr. Vandravandas Purshotamdas. The following candidates were nominated:—(1) Dr. C. H. F. Underwood, M. D., proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and seconded by Mr. Ratansi Karamsi. (2.) Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, proposed by Mr. Babu Ramchandra and another, and seconded by Mr. Kutbudin bin Abdul Rahim Paloba and another. As the election is thus a contested one, the Municipal Commissioner has fixed Tuesday, the 30th inst., for the purpose of a poll, at the Arthur Crawford Market, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE R.I.M.S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour, yesterday afternoon, from Karachi, which port she left on the 21st instant, His Excellency the Governor, and Lady Sandhurst, Major Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary, Captain Walton, A.-D.-C., and Surgeon-Major Martin, were amongst the passengers. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE finals of the Western India Championship Singles will be played off this evening, at 5 o'clock.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

Vigil of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

Festival of the Annunciation.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 149, 332 and 409.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

6 p.m.—Service of Intercession and address by Rev. A. H. Bowman.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

LENTEN SERVICES—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

8 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev. Father Osborne, S. S. J. E.

MRS. STRONGMIND:—"And for what are you incarcerated here, my poor man?" Prisoner:—"I married a new woman." Mrs. Strongmind (astonished:—"Impossible! You couldn't be put in jail for that." Prisoner:—"But I was! I married a new woman, and the old woman I already had kicked about it and put me here for bigamy."

The railway men who were on strike at Newcastle resumed work on Feb. 27, and the train service was running as usual. At Sunderland great dissatisfaction was expressed at the settlement, more particularly by the men in the goods department, who regard themselves as having been deceived by the Newcastle leaders; but, in obedience to an imperative order from their Trades Union, they resumed work. At West Hartlepool, also, the men showed much reluctance to go back to work.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF THE WRONG MAN BY MISTAKE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MANU PATELBOA.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, in February last, found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused and four other persons were charged with the murder of Lakshman, the younger brother of the husband of the third prisoner, Kondi, wife of Genu. The Sessions Judge found only the first guilty and sentenced him to death, the other four being acquitted and discharged. It was fully proved, the Sessions Judge remarked, that Lakshman was killed with a heavy stone, weighing 77 pounds, being dropped on his head, as he was sleeping in his field. The story of the prosecution was that Manu, the first prisoner, and Kondi, the third, were living in adultery, and that they wished to get rid of Kondi's lawful husband, Genu; and that taking Manu's brother Bala (prisoner No. 2) and Yema and Balvant (prisoners Nos. 4 and 5) with them, they proceeded from their village of Kadgaon to the field in Shiral, where Genu slept to watch his crops, and dropped the stone on Lakshman's head, mistaking him for Genu. This story supplied motive in the case of Manu and Kondi, and in a less degree in the case of Bala, as he was Manu's brother; but it suggested none in the case of Yema and Balvant, who were not even of the same caste as the other, they being Vanjaris and the others Kunbis. There had been a previous quarrel between Yema on one side, and his wife Kondi, and Manu, and Kondi's mother on the other. The quarrel did not appear to be a serious one; and the case was actually compounded. The evidence consisted of the testimony of Genu himself, who was sleeping by the side of Lakshman. He said he was awakened by the sound of the stone falling on his brother's head, and he was corroborated by other persons who saw Yema, Kondi, and Manu running away, and further off saw two other persons whom they did not recognise. They all said that Manu and Bala were standing near the dead body, that Yema was a little behind, and Kondi and Balvant further off. They all gave prominence to the allegation that Yema called out "the man we have come for remains." If Yema said this, the Sessions Judge thought it was natural to suppose that he said it as soon as Genu jumped up and began shouting, and disclosed himself. Whatever sufficed to attract the witnesses to the spot would have more quickly sufficed to put the murderers to flight. They had come without arms; they had a woman with them; and they seemed to have been unprepared for any other kind of attack than the stealthy act actually perpetrated. Yet according to all the witnesses, Manu and Bala began to advance upon Genu as soon Yema uttered his remark; and it was only on seeing the witnesses that they turned and fled. The patel of Shiral, acting on the information given to him, proceeded to search for all the five accused persons, and arrested four of them during the day. Manu could not be found and was not arrested till the next day. There was evidence that five persons were tracked from the scene of the murder to Vinzapore. Two of them, it was said, wore shoes, and the footprints of the other three were said to agree with the feet of Manu, Yema, and Kondi. Manu's confession was recorded by the committing magistrate, Mr. Enthoven, and was a full confession of his guilt. He made no mention of his brother Bala or of the presence of Kondi on the occasion, but said that he himself and Yema committed the deed, Balvant being present and Vithu having instigated it. None of the statements of the other accused amounted to a confession of murder. Kondi admitted that she was present, that she wished to marry Manu, and that Genu would not give her a divorce. No obvious preparation for the murder had been made, and there was no certainty of finding Genu outside his hut and asleep. Under the circumstances, the Sessions Judge did not think that an admission of knowledge of an intention to kill Genu on some occasion, or of having been present on this particular occasion, amounted to a confession of murder on the part of any one who did not admit that he aided in any way the commission of the offence. Again the statements of these accused persons did not agree very well together, nor did they agree with the evidence. The Sessions Judge found the first accused Manu guilty, and acquitted the others.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of the pleaders, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence of death.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to very rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Raipur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bhuj and Akola and 12 at Khandwa and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in places large decline of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore and Surat, and the minimum in large excess at Indore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti Akola, Caddapah and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade is 104° at Cuddapah and the lowest 57° at Labore. Humidity has increased considerably at Allahabad, Deesa, Raipur, Akola and Aurangabad and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Raipur, and a few drops at Jubbulpore and Allahabad. The disturbance noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared, but as the weather is still in an unsettled condition over the greater part of the country it will remain more or less cloudy and clear up gradually.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 23.

Tuesday:—pressure has increased over nearly the whole of the Indian region. The rise has been brisk to rapid over the Gangetic plain, and the depression noticed there yesterday, has disappeared. Readings also high over the extreme north-west and north-east of India and low over the intervening region, more particularly over the Central Provinces. Winds are generally northerly to westerly over Western India and Southerly to south-easterly over Eastern India, but there are numerous exceptions. The force also varies very much. Temperature has risen in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, but generally fallen elsewhere, most so in Bengal. The mean temperature is slightly to considerably below normal over North-West India and over Bengal and slightly, belowoverthe west ofthePeninsula, but elsewhere the heat is about normal or in slight excess. The highest maximum is 104 degrees at Cuddapah. Fairly general showers are reported over Bengal and Assam and some scattered showers over the Gangetic Plain, North West Himalayas and the Central Provinces. The amount of rain received, exceeds one inch at Balasore, Dhubri, Darjeeling and Sambalpur,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·819
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·6
Dew Point	70·2
Relative humidity of Air	·765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).....	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)..... degrees	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m).....	73·4
General Directions of wind*.....	NNW, NE, E, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*.....	miles 141

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 22rd March, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...		..	..
Teheran	23	2	50 p.m.	..	13
Suez	..	..	..	..	..

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 23rd March, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
from Calcutta	1	27	..	4
" Karachi	—	20	—	1
" Madras	—	34	...	1

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent is informed that the Pope, after minute inquiries of the Ambassadors of France and Austria as to the real state of things in the East, wrote a letter to the Euperor Francis Joseph, urging him to take a resolute part in carrying out the work of his forefathers against Turkey.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE FAMINE.

RELIEF-WORKS AT KHAMGAON.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—In these hard days when the two dangerous foes, famine and plague, are knocking at the gates of most of the towns in this already poverty-stricken country no man who has any of the milk of human kindness in him can help having uppermost in his mind the wants of the sufferers. The plague, though it has spread over a large area, is yet confined to certain districts, but the famine has already become universal in this country. However, it is very satisfactory to note that the Government officers with the aid of municipalities are doing all they can to administer relief to the distressed.

Khamgaon is one of the best taluk towns in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The people find it very difficult to keep the wolf from the door as the famine has almost stepped in every house. The wretched condition of the hundreds of sufferers who are daily falling victims to the rapacity of this foe at last moved the hearts of the Government officers of this town, and the heart-rending cries of the poor for help roused the local Municipality from its apathy. The Municipality has kindly sanctioned Rs. 20,000 to be spent on relieving the poor by giving them sufficient work. The men in need are required to work at the tank about two miles distant from the town which draws its water-supply from it. At the beginning there were about 300 men, but day by day many more rushed in torrents, and in course of three weeks the number has risen to fifteen hundred. The further admission is now stopped. The energetic and zealous Assistant Commissioner of this town most kindly takes the trouble of visiting the tank every day without fail in the morning as well as in the evening and marks the progress of the work. He is always present on the spot at the time of payment. It is calculated that the sum sanctioned by the Municipality will go to maintain these fifteen hundred men for more than three months. The Municipality has also instituted an asylum for the poor, who being bodily unfit for work, cannot seek relief elsewhere. The inmates, who are at present about seventy in number, are given food twice per diem. The Public Works Department has also come forward with its helping hand for the rescue of the poverty-stricken, and has engaged some of them for the construction of certain roads. Besides, many generous and kind sowkars of the town have raised a sort of poor fund which is to be spent on distributing khichri among the poor who from caste prejudices and certain other causes cannot reap the benefit of the poor-house. In conclusion, I cannot but say that the Assistant Commissioner, Tahsildar, Naik Tahsildar and the staff of the Municipality of this town are working splendidly.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops reads as under:—

MADRAS.

For week ending 18th March.—There was no rain except trivial showers in Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar. The water-supplies are diminishing; cultivation to some extent under wells and irrigation works have supply. The standing crops have withered or are withering in the Deccan, except under canals and wells; elsewhere they are fair. The harvest continues with fair outturn in the central, southern and west coast districts and middling to poor elsewhere. Pasture is scarce except in the southern districts; but fodder is available except in the Deccan and Vizagapatam districts. The condition of cattle is good except in the Deccan, where they are getting emaciated from want of food and water. Prices are slightly easier in parts of the Circars and Deccan, but show a tendency to rise elsewhere. The numbers on relief are:—relief workers: 15,757 men, 33,198 women, 14,262 children; total 63,128 in the Deccan. Kitchen inmates (dependants):—77 men, 222 women, 3,504 children; total 3,803 in the Deccan. Others:—107 men, 146 women, 322 children; total 575 in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Ganjam; otherwise gratuitously relieved:—8 men, 2 women, 8 children; total 18 in Ganjam. Weavers:—5,489 men and 4,466 women relieved at their own trade in Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah, making total workers 73,083 in the Deccan, and gratuitously relieved 4,396 in the Deccan and Ganjam; total number relieved 77,479. Prices by which wages regulated are:—Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah 13½; Anantapur 14 seers per rupee.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 16th March.—The standing crops have been damaged by drought in four talukas of Karachi; by locusts in two of Karachi and one of Hyderabad; by frost in Shikarpur and five talukas of Hyderabad; by winds in parts of Shikarpur and the Upper Sind Frontier; by blight in two talukas of Ahmednagar; otherwise they are thriving in Sind and Gujarat; but indifferent elsewhere. The autumn harvesting is completed except in Karachi and Khandesh. The harvesting of the late crops is in progress in parts of Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan, Khandesh and Berar. Winter cultivation preparations for the next season have commenced in parts of ten districts. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Shikarpur and parts of Karachi. The grain-supply is generally sufficient in affected districts. Cotton-picking continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Dharwar and Kolaba. The condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere except in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur; falling in parts of Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Bijapur; stationary in Surat and parts of Kolaba, Poona and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are:—Dharwar 13; Belgaum 11; Bijapur 10½; Sholapur 9½; Ahmednagar 9 2-3; Nasik 9 1-2; Satara 9½; Khandesh 8 2-3; Kolaba 8 1-3 seers per rupee. The average daily numbers on relief works including dependants are:—Bijapur 79,984; Sholapur 111,687; Ahmednagar 94,911; Poona 18,187; Nasik 36,017; Satara 29,193; Khandesh 32,639; Belgaum 6,143; total 407,870, of which 292,466 are relief workers and 115,414 dependants. Of relief workers, excluding Belgaum, details for which are not reported, 30,555 are men, 121,324 women, 70,313 children. The numbers on gratuitous relief are:—Bijapur 3,498, including 64 persons in poor-house; Sholapur 6,545; Ahmednagar 2,320, including 44 persons in two poor-houses; Poona 4,011; Nasik 156; Satara 16; Belgaum 503; Dharwar 513; total 23,162, of which, excluding Belgaum, 12,146 are men, 6,227 women and 4,283 children. Total number relieved 431,032.

BENGAL.

For week ending 15th March.—There were slight showers of rain in many districts during the week. The rain was accompanied by hail and storm in places in Bhagalpur and Palamau, where some damage to the standing crops is reported. Ploughing is going on, and sowing of early rice and jute has begun in North Bengal. More rain is required generally. Spring sowing is progressing. The harvesting of the spring crops and the collection of opium are in progress. The opium has suffered from blight in Chapra and Rajpur. The prospects of the *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) crop in Chota Nagpur continue favourable except in Palamau, as previously reported. The pressing of sugarcane continues, and the plantations and cane fields are in good condition. The price of common rice shows slight rises in some districts and slight falls in others. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice)9½ seers, Patna(common rice)10 1-2 seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) 8½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 6 chittacks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 9 1-2 seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 1-2 seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) 9 3-4 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 9½ seers per rupee. The numbers on relief on Saturday, 13th March, were:—Nadia 12,393; Murshidabad 1,456; Khulna 3,914; Rajshahi 643; Pabna 991; Patna 373; Shahabad 17,863; Saran 33,119; Champaran 205

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1 P.M.

The property of Capt Lovett,
1 grey Arab gelding, 13-3, W I T L, about 5 years old, hunted in Poona last season, broken to harness.
The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 L B chesnut pony, aged, quiet to ride and drive with hood.
1 palanquin office shigram with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge" Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China, Japanese and majolica flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Hirkar and Bitmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built dog cart, a powerful bay horse quiet to ride and drive, a strong grey galloway, ladie's an gentlemen saddles valuable medical books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Surgeon-Colonel, D. HUGHES.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sale by Public Auction at Framjee Hall, Gun Powder Road, Mazagon, where the whole kit has been removed for sale, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by "Schiemayer," in excellent order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hirkar and Bitmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome, strong En lish-built victoria in very good order, a powerful chesnut Arab horse with a set of single harness, a large size oil on carved partition screen, sexton, etc., the property of Captain J. AVENT proceeded to Europe, and also the property of F. Southwell Piper, Esquire, changing residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder:—

On Wednesday the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above named place:—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and cotton sweepings, etc.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th March, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Foreman's Bungalow, G. I. P. R., the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, Singer's sewing machine on stand, lamps, pictures, wearing apparel, No. 8 cooking stove, Punka, roses, etc., the property of the late Mr. McDONALD, Foreman.
The property will be on view this afternoon.

SALE OF 43 CASES WHITE GROUND PRINTS, 1 CASE WHITE STRIPE DORIA AND 1 CASE WHITE NANSOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Sardarmull Fulchund and on account and at the risk of Ganeshdas Gungadas—
84 S F 678 42; 648 52; }—30 cases each 60 pieces white 658 62 663 67 668 72 673 77 } ground prints, 33 34 inches, 16 48 yards.
76 S F—773 75, 776 77, 783 85—8 cases each 50 pieces white ground prints, 32 inches, 16 48 yards.
78 S F—808 12—1 cases each 60 pieces white ground prints, 33 34 inches, 16 48 yards.
2 S S S F—539—1 case 71 pieces white stripe doria, 32 inches, 26 40 yards.
7 S R—283—1 case 150 pieces white nansooks, 34 inches, 18 yards, No. 116.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, windproof lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of H. S. SMITH, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by John Roberts and others, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, light victoria, light ribbed dog cart, young chesnut waler horse, chesnut Arab galloway, sets of single harness, D, B, B. L. fowling piece by Rodrigues, with implements in case, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th March, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHIMNEYS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., at their Rooms, on account of the defaulting indentor, Khanbhoy Ebramjee of Alwarpetih, Poona, the following goods:—
K E—1-16—16 cases chimneys, 10 line, ex s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Japan.
K E—11-20 10 cases chimneys, 5-8 line, ex s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Japan.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST PROPERTY.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway Company, a quantity of lost luggage, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Goods Shed of the B, B, and C. I. Railway Company, a quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods, etc., etc.

ALSO
1 bundle cotton, Kosi to Church Gate, invoice bill No, 35219, 6 11 95.
1 bundle cotton, Jagadhvi to Carnac Bridge, invoice bill No, 16, 20 11 95.
1 parcel Khara Furrukhabad to Grant Road, invoice bill No. 70323, 18 2 96.
1 parcel Toka Chintz, Balotra to Churni Road, No. 95, 24 2 96.
2 bundles cotton, Agra Fort to Grant Road, No. 1997, 10 1 95.
1 box iron pieces Dhoraji to Grant Road, No. 47, 6 12 95.
1 bundle iron cart, Carnac Bridge to Anklesvar, No 110, 1 4 95.
1 empty box, Dadar to Saiyan, No. 26179, 21 5 96.
1 parcel drawing paper and crayons, Grant Road to Ahmedabad, No. 75416, 15 5 96.
1 box carpenter's tools, Anklesvar to Baroda, No. 71, 29 6 96.
1 bundle gunny, Mandesvar to Carnac Bridge, No. 233, 5 6 96.
3 packages, C cart, with wheels, Bareilly to Grant Road, No 2, 2 7 96.
5 utensils for extracting oil, Goyagate to Bahadurpur, No. 64, 24 9 95.
2 wooden old cots and box sundries, Khandwa to Bombay, No. 91-3, 2 12 95.
2 casks earth, Hattwas City to Carnac Bridge, No. 6, 7 7 96.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 24th March, 1897.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Surgeon, Major H. Martin and J. J. Heaton, Esq., PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 1-30 p.m. on FRIDAY, 26th March, 1897, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until TUESDAY, 6th April, 1897, when they should again be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Malabar Point, Bombay, 23rd March, 1897.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.
These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.
Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.
The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and for warded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

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THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.
Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.
Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.
Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay;
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

AN advance of 3-16ths per cent. was established in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 112; but French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 102¼ *ex-coupon*. The rate for Indian Sterling Loan remained at 1164. The market rate of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced 1-8th per cent., say to 1 5-8 per cent., all round. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent. to £63 7-16. The price of Bar Silver in London was ⅛d. higher at 28 15-16d. per oz., and in New York, the metal was half a cent. dearer, at 63 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher at 4·87½ dollars. Braziers' Copper in London was 5s. lower, at £57 per ton.

Further extra allotments were made by the Indian Council yesterday of 2 lakhs of Bills, and 2 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, and a lakh of the latter on Madras, the rates obtained showing an advance of 1-16d. in the case of both media of remittance on the prices obtained on Saturday, at 1s 3¼d. and 1s. 3 7-32d., respectively. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1/8d., say to 1s. 2 27-32d. per rupee.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady, the only change in spot or arrival quotations being a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Egyptian "Fair" Brown, at 4½d. per lb. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Imports 15,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The New York Cotton market was virtually without movement yesterday, at 7 3/8 cents per ready Mid.-Uplands and 7·11 cents—an advance of one point—for June Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales.

Many of the dealers are now returning to Bombay, and our Cotton market shows more activity than there has been of late. Speculators are buying for forward delivery; but there is very little enquiry on European account. Quotations have been raised Re. 1 per candy, all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets are firm, especially for *Linseed*, which is now quoted at Rs. 6-7-0 ready, and Rs. 6-14-6 for April-May delivery. There is also some enquiry for other kinds of Seeds; but owing to the paucity of arrivals, dealers are firm in their rates, which are:—

Brown Delhi Rapeseed	Rs.	6 14 0	per cwt.
Do. Cawnpore	,,	6 8 0	,,
Yellow do.	,,	6 14 0	,,
White Delhi Wheat	,,	5 11 0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	12,583 bales.
Wheat	33,305 cwts.
Linseed	2,700 ,,
Rapeseed	1,974 ,,
Gingellyseed	7,278 ,,
Castorseed	2,094 ,,
Rice	25,741 ,,

FREIGHTS.—This market is very quiet. A little business is doing in Cotton, for March shipment, say to Antwerp and Dunkirk, at 11s. 6d.; Trieste and Venice, at 12s. 6d.; and to Liverpool, at 12s. 6d. per ton.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	45,219
,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	15,35,925
Other ,,	Dec.	,,	27,93,480
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	18,538
Other authorised ,,	Unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	,,	66,463
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,,	,,	8,49,488
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	,,	51,951
Cash	,,	,,	20,00,554

The stringency in the market continued throughout the period covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day for yesterday (when the Bank was closed for a native holiday) and the Cash Balance showed on Saturday a diminution of 20¼ lakhs, at 110¾ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 3¾ lakhs at the end of the week preceding. The increase in trade requirements, as disclosed by the Return under notice, was 37 lakhs, as against 22 lakhs as shown in the previous Statement, and was due to heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits, a trifling increase in loans, and a material addition to Bills Discounted; there having, however, at the other hand, been a net increase of some 15 lakhs in Government Deposits with the Bank.

EXCHANGE opened steady to firm at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Wire Transfer was done to a moderate amount. Later in the day, however the market became easier, and 1s. 3 1-8d. Telegraphic was the best rate obtainable, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-32d.	,,
Francs do.	100 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has improved in tone t day in sympathy with London; and quotations for 3½ per cents have been 101 for Money, and 101¼ for Account. Threes having been called 98 nominal.

SHARES.—No business worth mentioning is reported, and prices are nominally unaltered.

[By REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Dholleras 3 12-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
2½ per cent. Consols 112
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 102¼ ex.
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan 110¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 7-16
Bar Silver 28 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this morning.
The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay this morning.
The P. and O. Company's steamer China, from Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 23.

H. M. S. Porpoise from Singapore and Royal Arthur from Aden arrived.
Mail steamer Nubia from Calcutta and Rohilla from China arrived.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon (extra) arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda (extra) left London, for China direct, on the 20th March.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 21.

The Fiorio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Tuticorin, for Singapore, on the 22nd instant.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 20th March compared with the Statement of 13th March, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 13. Rs.	Mar. 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,05,341	52,93,122
Do. do. at Branches	38,12,332	53,48,307
Other Deposits	2,94,12,929	2,86,19,449
Post Bills	8,019	8,258
Credits, undrawn	21,39,110	20,09,805
Rs...	5,68,77,781	5,54,45,941
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,02,67,573	1,02,49,035
Other authorised Securities	39,88,128	39,88,128
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	63,85,255	60,64,708
Loans do. do. do.	1,31,42,700	1,32,09,163
Bills Discounted and purchased	94,81,322	1,03,31,010
Dead Stock	4,12,416	4,12,416
Stamps and Stationery	22,104	22,001
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	31,541	83,492
Cash	1,31,46,542	1,10,86,988
Rs..	5,68,77,781	5,54,45,941

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DREWET—January 26, at Omapere, Ethel, the only surviving daughter of T. and M. Drewet, of Weka Weka, New Zealand, and Bombay. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

O'BRIEN—March 17, at Shamrock Cottage, Saharanpore the wife of James O'Brien, North Western Railway, of a son.
RAMSDEN—March 14, at Kukanpukri, Dibrughar, Assam, Mrs. George Ramsden, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ADLAM—QUARRY—March 8, at St. Thomas' Church Dehra Dun, by the Rev. P. M. M. Griffiths, William Frederick, eldest son of the late Major-General H. C. Adlam, B. S. C. (Adlam's Horse), to Florence Antoinette, eldest daughter of F. W. Quarry, Esq., of Gorrookpore, Dehra Dun.
HARRISON—PILLANS—March 15 at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, Frank Harrison, Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co., Ld., Calcutta, to Ellen Mary, widow of the late C. H. Pillans, Esq., Western Doors.

DEATHS.

KERR—March 14, at Calcutta, Edward Claudius Kerr, late Registrar in the office of the Commissary-General, aged 67.
RAE—March 18, at 1, Albert Road, Allahabad, Elizabeth Rae, aged 62 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

CERTAIN of the Mahomedans of Bombay have presented a long and impassioned appeal to his Excellency the Governor, praying that all orders for the removal of the sick may be cancelled in respect to their community. It is in many respects one of the most remarkable petitions addressed to the Government protesting against any interference with the right of everyone to live secluded to die, as may seem best to them, regardless of the consequences to others. It is said that the petition has obtained fifteen thousand signatures; a remarkable fact in view of the too rashly assumed illiteracy of the Mahomedan masses. But it is not the number of signatures affixed, but the reasons set forth to justify the claim that there should be no house-to-house visitation and no segregation of either the sick or the healthy, that will attract attention. It is admitted at the outset that the petitioners may have been misinformed—as they undoubtedly were—as to the real scope of the measures which Government have in contemplation. It is even assumed as probable that the petitioners have been misled by false information disseminated by their informants for private ends, but they excuse themselves for assuming its correctness by the plea that it was impossible to get more trustworthy information. Seeing that the very fullest information was to be obtained on the subject in our own columns, this confession of blank ignorance on a matter of so much public importance suggests that the leaders of the petitioners, like Mr. Balfour, make it a rule never to read the newspapers. If they had just for once tapped the usual channels of public information they might have been spared the pain of acknowledging that "the most intense terror and panic have been caused throughout the whole Mahomedan community" by the belief in stories possibly disseminated by persons interested in disseminating false information. There is no intention whatever of sending soldiers into the zenanas to violate the sanctity of the purdah system, or of compelling Mahomedan women to expose themselves to the "gaze" of strangers which Lord Sandhurst is informed they would consider worse than death. It has been stated over and over again that lady doctors had been engaged to visit the zenanas, and the most explicit and categorical assurances were given by the Governor and by General Gatacre that no invasion of their privacy was contemplated or would be permitted. On that score, at all events, there is no warrant for either terror or panic. The proposal to remove the plague-stricken to hospitals and to segregate the healthy inhabiting the infected house is combated by many arguments, not all of equal value. We by no means maintain that it is in all cases necessary or even advantageous to remove a patient from his home to a hospital, though there are weighty reasons for making that the general rule.

In houses where there is ample accommodation admitting of the isolation of the sufferer from the other inmates, and where proper medical attendance and careful professional nursing can be provided, it seems a needless hardship and an unprofitable waste of energy to transfer people to a public hospital. That any relaxation of an order dictated by considerations of public policy in the general interest might easily lead to abuse, is so manifest that every reasonable person will recoguise that permission should be granted only where the conditions are such as satisfy the commissioned officer in charge of the district that the recovery of the patient and the safety of others are as effectively provided for as in one of the public hospitals. Some modification of the order for enforced removal to hospital of all cases of plague is expedient, if surrounded with safeguards against abuse. Having thrown out this suggestion, we may say at once that we are not prepared to accept as conclusive against the recourse to hospitals the statement of the petitioners that in the Mahomedan community mothers have nursed and slept with plague-stricken children and children have slept with plague-stricken mothers without harm. Nor are we impressed with the force of the contention that the merciful Providence of God has granted immunity not only to the professional nurses, but "to the devoted and faithful women of your petitioners' community who know nothing of disinfectants and take no precautions for their safety." We should rather be inclined to take that statement as evidence that it would be very doubtful kindness to the Mahomedans suffering from plague to leave them to the care of those who pride themselves on knowing nothing of disinfectants and do not deem it necessary to take precautions for their own safety or that of their children. A startling sidelight on a result of the assumption that no harm will come of disregarding the most elementary dictates of prudence is given in the next sentence. Accounting for the fact that there have been cases when the disease has struck down more than one member of a family, it is stated that "the head and protector of the household having been first attacked the rest, without his sustaining influence, have given way to sorrow and despair and so become easy victims of the pestilence." It is evident that the neglect of precautions and ignorance of the use of disinfectants do not in all cases suffice to save whole families from being swept away. In hospitals, whatever the defects, the healthy would not be permitted to sleep with the plague-stricken.

THE figures we give elsewhere show that up to the end of last week some 15,000 deaths had been reported to Government as due to the plague within this Presidency. This total, however, does not take account of the number of cases that have been returned, either wilfully or through ignorance, as arising from other causes. The measures now being taken to ensure greater accuracy in registration not only in large cities like Bombay, but also in the small towns in the mofussil, are, however, reducing to a very great extent the number of these unreported cases, and the figures now obtained more nearly approximate to the actualities of the situation. It is gratifying to find from the returns that there are as many as eight districts where no deaths other than those of refugees have taken place. These are Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Mahi Kantha, and the Upper Sind Frontier. In only two of the other collectorates can it be said that the disease has assumed an epidemic form, although in many of them there has been a rather serious indigenous mortality. The two districts to which we refer are Thana and Surat. So far as the former collectorate is concerned, there can be no doubt that the disease was imported from Bombay, practically without let or hindrance, and that on finding a suitable breeding ground in the low marshy townships of the district, it spread with great rapidity. The details of the returns show that the epidemic is rife in all the talukas of Thana. In Bandora 635 deaths have occurred; in the little village of Coorla 254; and in the fishing village of Bhewndi 388. In the zilla town, thanks to more careful check of the tide of immigration, the disease has only claimed 34 victims. It is satisfactory to find that the decrease in mortality which has marked the last few weeks in Bombay is also being exhibited in the Thana district, where 219 deaths occurred last week, as compared with 243 in the previous week. Unfortunately it cannot be said that in the other collectorate, where the disease is epidemic, there are indications of a like diminution. The deaths in Surat district, which numbered 85 in the week ending March 12, totalled to 151 last week, and all of them, excepting two, were indigenous. The disease has made its appearance in no less than 17 places in the Bulsar Taluka. It is at the little town of Bulsar that the epidemic is most rife, no less than 233 out of the 356 deaths for the whole of Surat being put to its account. In the ancient city which gives its name to the collectorate the deaths have not been more than one-tenth the total of those which have occurred at Bulsar. Rander is second on the black list for the district, with a return of 55 deaths. The fact that in the two districts of Thana and Surat there has been a mortality not far removed from two thousand, and that, so far as Surat is concerned, there are no signs of abatement, emphasises the importance of watching closely the turn of the tide of people to Bombay, and of carefully segregating infected persons. The reduction of the mortality in Bombay, if continued, will soon lead not only to a return of its normal population, but also to the entry into the city of refugees flying from plague-stricken places where the pinch of scarcity is felt, on the chance of obtaining employment in Bombay. In the Kolaba District, the places which have principally suffered are Panwell, with 28 deaths, and Pakhadi Bori with 32. The returns go to show that the spread of indigenous cases has by no means corresponded with the extent of the migration to particular places. A careful study by experts of the local conditions in the places where the disease has obtained a footing, as compared with those which have passed almost unscathed, should add not a little to our knowledge of the factors which assist in the advance of plague.

WHAT was described as an "indignation meeting" was held in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, a few days before the mail left, with reference to the Indian Famine. It was a meeting inaugurated by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who sought to teach the people who went to it that the present form of administering the country is the cause of the famine and the pestilence, and every other ill that can ever befall her. Mr. Dadabhai presided, a fact which is noteworthy, for had there been much sympathy with him and his ideas some prominent local citizen would have occupied the chair and by his name have drawn thousands of people to the hall. However, the people who were there—we do not read of a single prominent Manchester man—adopted the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the citizens of Manchester demands that the direct Government drain of produce from India, admitted by Lord George Hamilton to amount to seventeen millions sterling in this terrible famine year, be stopped now and henceforth; this drain, together with the other tribute exacted owing to the complete Europeanisation of Indian administration, being the cause of the famine and pestilence now devastating British India." Of course a public meeting, if only one side of a question be discussed at it, will adopt any resolution which may be submitted. But it is instructive to see what arguments led a meeting of British workmen to adopt this. Mr. Dadabhai told them that England took away the wealth and the bread of India, and then said to the Indian people: "You fools, why don't you buy our goods?" No country, he said, could stand the drain upon her resources which the English government of India entailed upon that country. Two millions of rupees went in salaries alone. In view of such "tremendous bleeding" he considered it was adding insult to injury to talk of giving half-a-million in charity. England went beating about the world trying to find new markets, and yet if it permitted India to be prosperous we would have a market there which all our industrial resources could not supply. Of course Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji knows better, and that is why we regret to find him reported as having given utterance to such ridiculous statements. From Mr. Hyndman we did not expect much temperance of language, especially when we find him presuming to give "the truth about the famine." Apparently he told them very little at all about the famine, though very much about Anglo-Indians and the British occupation. England has not made India, he said. India was great and prosperous long before we knew anything about it, and in every department of effort the people of India were shown that, given the opportunity, they were the equals of ourselves. Even the Mogul rule was a paradise compared to ours, he declared. But he omitted to add "for the Mahomedans; not for the Hindus." Our system was never to employ a native, he says, where the job was worth giving to a European. The whole government is in the hands of foreigners, who were paid huge salaries for doing work which could be better done by trained natives. Here he out-heroded Herod, and we imagine Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji himself felt uncomfortable by that time lest Mr. Hyndman should raise the indignation of those he was endeavouring to rouse to indignation against himself. Let the following short extract stand as a sample of the "truth about the famine" which Mr. Hyndman told:—"Famine of the kind that now existed was unknown in India till we entered the country and began to curse it with our rule, and the beggarly efforts of the Government to meet the present crisis were worthy of the rest of our administration."

THE Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, formerly of Bombay, takes up the cudgels on behalf of the Indian official, who, according to Mr. Hyndman, is draining the country of its heart's blood. And he gives it as his opinion that no country could be governed more cheaply or effectively than India is at the price. "It is all very well to denounce what you know nothing about," he remarks in reference to Mr. Hyndman's speech. "I who know what I say declare that no one can go to India and impartially consider the work of the Indian Government without feeling an unbounded admiration for the way officials live for 'the people whom they govern.'" Indian officials do not look for missionaries to defend them as a rule, but Mr. Clutterbuck is worth while quoting in reply to Mr. Hyndman. Of the individual Indian official he writes: "A more generous set of men I have never known than the military and civilian servants of India. Scan carefully the famine subscription lists in India, and see your English officials giving liberally, men who are called upon upon for generous deeds and gifts far beyond what they are in this country." The Anglo-Indian official, he considers deserves every penny he gets. At the present time many are not only working night and day to save their native fellows from starvation and death and exposing their own lives, but are contributing unostentatiously and ungrudgingly to the support of the poor and the dying. Mr. Clutterbuck's remarks on the natives of this country are anything but flattering. During his stay here the reverend gentleman's work lay among Europeans rather than among natives, and that may account for the severity of some of his remarks. Altogether, however, it is in the right key, and his theory of Indian poverty is more accurate than Mr. Hyndman's. "If," he concludes, "you want to know who is responsible for the famine, it is the natives themselves. Though their meanness is proverbial, at family feasts and ceremonies the poorest attempt to spend a fortune, and consequently impoverish and enslave themselves and their families, sometimes to the third and fourth generation."

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Lady Sandhurst; Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary; Major Owen, Military Secretary; Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer; and Captain W. C. Walton, Aide-de-Camp, returned to Bombay, yesterday afternoon, by the Royal Indian Marine steam-ship Canning, from Karachi, where his Excellency had gone to inspect the measures adopted for the eradication of the plague. Their Excellencies and the Staff landed at the Apollo Bunder, and drove to Government House, Malabar Point. The arrival was private. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery.

FOUR out of the seven judges of the Bombay High Court proceed to England during the ensuing vacation of the court. The India, which leaves on the 3rd April, takes away Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Strachey, Mr. Justice Parsons, and Mr. Justice Fulton.

THE Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General at Bombay, having proceeded on leave to England, Mr. M. H. Starling has been appointed to act for him; while Mr. E. B. Raikes will act for Mr. Starling as Clerk of the Crown.

MR. F. W. STEVENS, C.I.E., has been appointed Government Examiner for the School of Art examin

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CREDIT OF INDIA.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the Commons from Mr. Buchanan, said the credit of the Government of India had never been appreciably higher than now, and therefore there was no present cause for the Home Government to offer financial aid.

ALL CITIZENS IN GREECE CALLED ON TO SERVE.

ATHENS, MARCH 22.

All robust citizens in Greece have been called out to guard the towns during the absence of the troops.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The *Times* states that it is believed that the Powers which are friendly to Greece are trying to arrange a compromise.

SKIRMISHING OUTSIDE CANEA.

Skirmishing was going on all yesterday outside Canea, the Turks vainly attempting to revictual the blockhouse at Malaxa.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23.

The new Senate has adopted Amendments which will nullify and mutilate several clauses of the Arbitration Treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

ROME, MARCH 23.

The Anti-Monarchists have gained largely in the Italian elections.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Coromandel, with the outward English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The following is the business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council on Friday :—

Sir James Westland to move that the Financial Statement for 1897-98 be taken into consideration; also to move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable the Local Authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies be taken into consideration; also to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed; also to move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, be taken into consideration; also to move that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act XX. of 1863, "to enable Government to divest itself of the management of religious endowments").

Mr. Ananda Charlu will ask a series of questions regarding the appointment of unpassed Europeans and Eurasians as Superintendents of the Post Office, while the claims of passed Natives of India have been overlooked; also to ask Government to lay on the table the orders relating to the recruitment of the account of rices referred to by Sir James Westland in the reply given to the late Hon. Mr. Bhuskate's question in the Council on the 11th instant.

RELIEF-WORKS IN KASHMIR.

LAHORE, MARCH 23.

The Kashmir State Council has decided to open relief-works at once in the Jammu Province. The road from the capital to Udhampur, distance of 43 miles, over the Pir Panjab Range Mountains, will open out a rich district and relieve the prevalent keen distress. Already grain compensation is being given to troops and the Durbar servants. The prices in the grain market rule high.

PUNJAB TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The party of Mrs. Mackworth Young, yesterday, presented prizes for the Punjab Tennis Tournament. H. W. Davis, East Surrey Regiment, won the Singles Championship Cup. Davis and E. L. French won the Doubles Gentlemen's Championship Cup.—Miss Warburton and Spencer won the Mixed Doubles prize. Davis won the Single Handicap prize, beating Spencer easily. Atkinson won the second prize in the Singles Championship.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MARCH 23.

There were 54 new cases and 41 deaths recorded in the city to-day. The total mortality was 65; of these, six were sent to the Hindu, ten to the Mahomedan, and the rest to the Plague hospitals. There are now 163 patients in the Plague Hospital.

Dr. Haffkine is expected in Poona on the 25th. He will inoculate the people at Dr. De Mello's dispensary.

The Military operations in the city were continued from Shanwar, Sadasco, and Narayen peiths. Search parties were also sent to the village of Bhamburda. In the Ganesh Peith, one of the Buniah shops was forced open, and all articles, such as cots and chairs, were brought out and burnt. In many cases openings were made in the walls and roofs.

On Sunday a few dead rats were found in one of the rooms in the Cantonment Magistrate's Office. The room was emptied and thoroughly disinfected.

CHOLERA AT JUBBULPUR.

DEATH OF TWO OFFICERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPUR, MARCH 23.

Lieutenant Gray, Royal Artillery, and Major Younghusband, of the Lancers, died, to-day, it is supposed, of cholera. Mr. Gray's funeral was this evening. Both officers were quite well yesterday. A gloom has been cast over the station.

Rain and hail fell on Sunday. Weather is now cloudy. The station is still unhealthy generally.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers, per s. s. Coromandel, which is expected to arrive here on Monday :—

Barrow, Col, Mrs and 2 children
Bayley, Mr, Mrs and 2 children
Brady, Mr and Mrs
Borrett, Mr C A
Brown, Maj and Mrs and 2 children
Barrow, Mr H E
Bagshaw, Mr
Bryan, Capt and Mrs
Campbell, Mr C B
Curtis, Col W R
Chaplin, Lieut R E
Drummond, Mr H O
Davidson, Mr J P
Elwin, Rev Fr
Ewat, Capt
Foley, Capt R E
Field, Mrs
Fanshawe, Miss
Fane, Capt V B
Franks, Lieut G M
Fordyce, Col
Grazebrook, Mr W A
Ghani, Mr
Hill, Mr and Mrs C, and child
Hynd, Mr D
Innes, Mr Mitchel
James, Surg Capt O H
Joop, Mr C H
Kaegi, Mr Albert
Kerr, Mr and Mrs
Livingston, Mr M
Lincoln, Mrs
Mc Jann, Mr J
Mason, Major and Mrs
Mare, Mr W C L
Napier, Mrs
Parker, Miss A
Pope, Mr and Mrs
Rawlins, Lieut A L
Ruck-Keene, Mr C E
Simson, Mr R A
Stevens, Mr C H
Sykes, Surg Major W A
Tate, Mrs
Tipple, Mr
Wace, Mrs and child
Warburton, Mrs
Webb, Mr and Mrs G R
Weighell, Mrs

THE CYCLE AT HOME.

(FROM OUR WHEELING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

RIGHT vigorous was the onslaught made in the House by Mr. McLaren on the First Commissioner of Works. The demand of the member for the Bosworth division of Leicestershire was by no means a large one; merely that an hour should be added to the time-allowed cyclists to enjoy the sublimity of riding in Hyde Park. By noon all cyclists are banished from the great West End resort, and Mr. McLaren would have been happy to have the hour extended to one o'clock, and also that we should have the privilege of a little-used road in the Park all to ourselves. But, no! with an emphatic wave of his hand, the First Commissioner of Works decided in the negative. But we cyclists are brave-hearted creatures, and have decided to live down the crushing effect of this decision. We must do our Hyde-parking a-wheel by noon, or not at all.

In the quietness of Fleet Street we were startled on Saturday last to hear the shrill cries of the newsboys announcing a "Horrible Tragedy at Olympia—A Lady Sysiklist Stabbed by a Rival!" The investment of a ha'penny had only the result of whetting our appetite for more information, and our efforts resulted in at last getting to the truth. Here it is. Mdlle. Eglee, one of the dashing French ladies engaged for the Plympia racing tournament, had one of her cheeks pierced by the hat-pin of another fair one—whether accidentally or other wise, nobody seems to know for a certainty. I know that petty jealousy exists largely amongst those ladies who speed o'er path in-doors. This may have culminated in the hat-pin episode, but, at any rate, the authorities are very mysterious over the affair, and will not discuss it. The busy tongue of scandal is at work, and some of the stories I have heard as bearing on the outrage are too pink to be put into print. Mdlle. Eglee has been absent from the path for the past week, so her wound must have been rather a serious one.

As a counterblast to Dr. Turner's manifesto, the Progressive Party of the N.C.U. have issued their little programme. In it we are told that, although the Pro. Party were not successful last year in obtaining representation on the various committees, the effect of the Progressive policy has been seen in the more businesslike administration of affairs by the Turner party, and in the adoption of important proposals originally made by the Progressives.

The Progressives now want to see their amended programme adopted, and this includes (1) the division of the work of the Union into two departments, whose objects are signified by their titles: a Pastime Board and a racing Board. The Turnerites have similar views. But the Progressives would also like that all racing licences hold good, year after year, without re-application by a simple payment of the licensing fee within a certain period. This will scarcely do. In filling up an application form a man has to make several statements, which might be perfectly true as regards his amateur status one year, but the next his circumstances might be entirely changed. The renewed application is therefore some check on the man's position. A signed form, containing statements that might be afterwards proved false, is something substantial to bring forward in evidence against any transgressor.

Some big things will be attempted at the Crystal Palace track this coming season. The portion which began to break up towards the close of last year is now being relaid and will be completed shortly. It has been decided to run a 24-hours' race for professionals. The prizes are scarcely tempting to the man who is "out for the stuff." The first is only £30; a small reward for an all-day grind. In this "24," a rule will be enforced that no prize will be awarded to any competitor who leaves the track during the contest for a longer space than 20 minutes. In these 24 hours' races, be it known, men often retire for an hour or two, much to the disappointment of promoters and public. Hence the new rule.

Coventry continues to "swell wisibly." I made a flying visit Midlandward last week, and can bear testimony to the above fact. It is a race between factories and dwelling-houses. The factories seem to win easily every time, for workmen are still crying out for a place wherein to lay their heads. The worst of it is, cycle-makers cannot get skilled men fast enough, so great is the demand, the men, owing to lack of accommodation, being shy of the town. Then, again, the gas supply, I was informed, is also apt to run short owing to the enormous demand occasioned by the use of gas-engines. The gas company have had once already to increase the size of their mains. Coventry is certainly progressing under difficulties.

One of the most interesting events of the English cycling season is the Volunteer Cyclists Challenge Cup Competition. The 1897 contest will be held towards the end of August next. For this occasion, however, only single safeties will be permitted. Formerly the use of tandems by competitors handicapped singles to a considerable extent, and discounted the interest shown in the decision. The course has not yet been decided on, but it is likely that a suitable 100 miles can be mapped in Crewe and Chester district.

The Wolverhampton police have had quite a good haul of cycling offenders of late. On Monday last the county magistrates were called upon to adjudicate upon an offending clergyman, who had failed to provide himself with sufficient oil for his lamp, and was run in at night riding lightness. On the same day, too, a son of Lord Forester was charged with riding a bicycle on the footpath, the chief item in the policeman's evidence being that he had traced for several yards the wheel marks on the path in questioon. Perhaps this was due to the fact that the delinquent rode Dunlop tyres. The impression of these tyres must be known the world over.

The cycle racing attraction at Paris, the other Sunday, was a fifty kilometres match between Champion, the latest crack, and the well-known Welshman, Tom Linton. A little over half-way Champion, who is certainly not inappropriately named, went to the front, and on his Dunlop tyred racer, led to the end. The time for the race was 1hr. 2min. 53secs.

In order, to enjoy the Easter tour as thoroughly as possible, writes the conductor of a wheeling contemporary, the intending tourist should now begin to cycle steadily every day, even if there is only time to do ten miles or so. One day in the week, at all events, should be set apart for a long steady ride at a real touring pace—hills taken slowly, but not walked, unless they are really steep; downhill riding utilised as much as possible, without "scorching;" level roads covered at just the pace which does not tire the rider, but gives him the sense of having some work to do. All this will get the rider into "form" in a comfortable and gradual way; and when the time of the tour arrives, he will be able to enjoy the scenery and the new country without having constantly to ask himself whether his strength is lasting out all right, or whether he is not keeping his companions back.

The cycling papers are at present busily engaged in discussing the reason why lady riders do not seem to slip so much as men on greasy roads. All kinds of causes have been advanced, but I do not think anyone has suggested what is most probably the chief reason—that the average lady cyclist sits considerably further forward than a man. Now it is well-known to cyclists in general—or it used to be, in the days when sideslip was a matter of constant discussion—that the further back a cyclist sits the greater is his chance of slipping, because his whole weight is brought to bear on the driving wheel, and when that begins to slide the rider's weight gives it little chance of recovering.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 22.

10 p.m. ... 76·6

TUESDAY.—MARCH 23.

6 a.m. ... 76·1
1 a.m. ... 80·4
4 p.m. ... 81·6
1 p.m. ... 81·4

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

SEASON 1896-97.

As we intimated the other day, the season now concluded has been very satisfactory in the matter of the distribution of the prizes amongst the various competitors, and the encouragement given thereby to new men. The particulars we append of the results of the various matches also indicate that in the matter of entries the season compares favourably with preceding ones, notwithstanding the paralysis that has overtaken so many departments of life in the city. The scores given are in each case the net handicap scores, except where otherwise stated.

FORTY-TWA MEDAL,—(handicap)—This event runs through the season, as it entails six distinct matches, 3 bogey, and 3 medal rounds. The first round was played on November 19, and secured 22 entries. The lowest score was 37, and the highest 47, Mr. D. K. Love being the winner. The second round, a bogey match, secured 21 entries. Mr. W. Garlick and Mr. P. G. Irvine tied, but on playing off the tie, the latter won by one hole down. The third round being played before the Christmas holidays were well over, only drew sixteen entries. The variation between the highest and lowest net scores was 15. Messrs. D. Macdonald (scr.), Garlick (—9), and G. Mackenzie (—9) tied, and on playing off, Mr. Garlick came in a winner. A fortnight later, the fourth round, a hole competition with the infallible "Colonel Bogey," drew 18 entries. Messrs. Garlick and Fischer came in level, but Mr. Fischer won the tie. The fifth round for medal secured 22 entries, and the variation between the highest and lowest scores was 13. Mr. Love repeated his victory of the first round, thus reducing the number of contestants for the final. Mr. Fischer did the same in regard to the sixth round, when the entries were but small. The four players left in for the final round, played on the 9th instant, were therefore Messrs. Fischer, Love, Garlick, and Irvine. It was only in the natural order of things that the two former, having had duplicate wins, should be the two competitors left behind to try conclusions for the trophy. The handicapping between the two men was so good as to result in a tie on the final round, but on again trying conclusions Mr. Love took the principal honours. It may here be remarked that in all the competitions the apochryphal Colonel Bogey was never beaten, although he was equalled in the second round of the Forty-Twa. In all the other hole matches he had undivided honours.

For the St. Andrew's medal and handicap there were twenty-four entries. This is a match of two rounds, and in it 76 was the lowest net score, and 96 the highest. Mr. J. C. Kiddle was the winner of the handicap, while Mr. Marshall Reid took the medal, as making the best score from scratch. For the Madras medal competition, played on December 10th, there were 26 entries, the lowest and highest scores being 38 and 50, respectively. There was a tie between Messrs. W. P. Pechey (scr.), P. G. Irvine (—2), and R. A. English, (—8). The latter took first place when the tie was played off. The Blackheath Medal competition is played under similar conditions to the St. Andrew's. The variation in numbers scored was 18, equivalent to a stroke a hole on the two days' play. Mr. Pechey took the medal as making the best scratch round, while Mr. Bromley had his perseverance in entering for almost every match during the season rewarded by obtaining the best net score on the handicap. Another match played in January was the hole competition, for which there were 16 entries. Dr. MacDonald won from scratch. The Calcutta medal secured 26 entries, the highest net score being 47, and the lowest 10 less; the honours lie between two handicap men. For the Wimbledon Cup 16 competed, the variation in the score on the two rounds being the same number. Mr. Pechey took the medal for the best scratch score, while for the handicap Mr. Nigel Jones and Mr. Garlick tied, but the latter won upon a subsequent test. For the St. George's Medal, played on February 24th, there were 22 entries, the lowest net score of the two rounds was 75, and the highest 94. Mr. Pechey, for the third time in this class of competition, took the medal for the best score from scratch, and Mr. Bromley won the handicap. List in the list comes the Golfer's Cup, for which there were 16 entries. Mr. Kiddle won the final round and took the trophy, which he will retain until a match for it is again played at about the close of the monsoon.

As the decision of the committee to raise the maximum points given in handicap matches from 9 to 12 created some discussion at the time, and its wisdom has been called in question, it may be worth while to see what was the practical outcome. Only one of the players, receiving the maximum, came anywhere near winning in any match, and the same remark applies to the novices receiving 11 points. Of the men granted 10 two came in first, and their points were at once reduced. The players who have come to the front this season include Mr. Garlick and Mr. Kiddle. Mr. Irvine has shown very good form throughout the season at the game so dear to his countrymen. Mr. Pechey, who won three out of the four medals for the best scratch scores, is, perhaps, the best exponent of the game now residing in Bombay. Mr. Love is to be congratulated on the improvement in form that he has shown, and the same remark applies to Mr. Bromley.

THE PLAGUE MORTALITY OF THE PRESIDENCY.

A FEW days ago we showed that the total mortality from plague up to March 12 had been 13,481. In the week which followed, 488 deaths were reported in Bombay city, as being from this cause, 202 in Karachi, 192 in Poona, and in the districts the following were the figures :—Ahmedabad, 4; Kaira, 2; Broach, 1; Surat, 151 (only two of these were imported); Thana, 219 (twenty-five of them imported); Ahmednagar, 2; Nasik, 9; Poona (District), 26 (nearly all imported); Satara, 3; Kolaba, 13; Ratnagiri, 44; Baroda, 24 (only one of these being imported); Kathiawar, 10; Kolhapur, 3; Kutch, 29; Karachi District, 9; Hyderabad District, 21; and Shikarpur, 16. The totals to date are as follows :—

CASES AND DEATHS DUE TO PLAGUE TO MARCH 19.

	Cases.	Total D'ths.
Bombay City	9,738	8,155
Karachi City	2,722	2,343
Poona City	1 210	900

Districts.	Imported. Cases	Imported. D'ths.	Indigenous. Cases.	Indigenous. D'ths.	Total D'ths.
Ahmedabad	105	58	18	11	69
Kaira	19	14	...	...	14
Broach	13	11	1	...	15
Surat	145	93	470	356	449
Thana	301	289	1,909	1,554	1,843
Ahmednagar	39	26	3	3	29
Khandeish	27	8	...	...	8
Nasik	38	29	2	2	31
Poona	71	66	13	10	76
Satara	55	42	82	65	107
Sholapur	8	5	4	4	9
Kolaba	91	87	105	69	156
Ratnagiri	213	186	68	54	240
Belgaum	2	1	...	...	1
Dharwar	1	...	...	...	...
Kanara	1	...	...	...	...
Baroda	62	40	73	56	96
Kathiawar	69	24	33	19	53
Kolhapur	11	9	49	44	53
Cutch	114	80	23	22	102
Mahi Kantha	3	1	...	...	1
Karachi District	152	82	20	17	99
Hyderabad	48	41	36	30	71
Shikarpur	19	10	41	31	41
Upper Sind Frontier	1	...	...	...	...
Total deaths to March 19					14,940

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Mr. Edward Cooper, £75,404; Mr. Charles Crocker, £70,714; the Rev. Francis Charles Drake, £36,364; Gen. the Hon. Sir St. George Gerald Foley, G.C.B., £12,467; Mr. Anthony Forster, £26,482; Mr. Daniel Richard Harvest, £39,195; Mr. James Hopgood, £75,079; Sir Edmund Grimani Hornby, £20,104; Capt. Thomas Edmund Le Blanc, £38,297; Mr. Henry Christian Lobnitz, £89,523; Mr. William Robert Masaroon, £43,197; Mr. Thomas Mashiter, £117,546; Col. John Reeve, £20,254; Dame Anne Tomliason Topham, £20,280; Mrs. Therese Rosalie Uzielli, £11,860.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is understood that the European and Anglo-Indian Association of Calcutta has requested the Local Government to recommend their late Chairman, Mr. W. H. Ryland, for some recognition of his services.

THE State of Gangpore, according to a Calcutta native paper, is in a state of alarm owing to the lawlessness of some people. Peahawaris are reported to have joined them. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore has summoned about fifty of the ringleaderes to state their grievances before him.

THE Bengal season report for the week ending the 15th instant, shows nearly 495,000 persons on relief, or an increase of 40,000 during the week. Of the total, 205,000 belong to Chumparun and 140,000 to Durbhanga district. More rain is said to be generally required. The spring rice continues to do well. The poppy crops have suffered from blight in Chupra and Hajipur. Hail did some damage to the standing crops in Bhagulpur and Palamau.

A NEW development for India is the bicycle thief. On the 12th inst., a young East Indian was charged before a Calcutta magistrate with the theft of a lady's bicycle, valued at Rs. 375. The accused was not long ago charged with sacrilege, he having broken into St. Teresa's Chapel, and stolen therefrom chalice, candle-stands, and other ornaments used for the altar.

A MATALE correspondent relates a singular shooting mishap at a village about six miles from Matale. A villager, it seems, had gone out to a certain tree in the jungle where deer were in the habit of coming at night, to pick up fruits dropped from the tree, and he fired at and brought down a deer after waiting only a little while. A neighbour heard the report and repaired to the place, with the intention of having a share in the booty, but as he was creeping through the tangled bushes he was mistaken by the other man to be another deer and was promptly shot, and was killed on the spot. An investigation was held by the Police Magistrate, and the case was dismissed, the Magistrate being satisfied the whole affair was accidental.

A CORRESPONDENT relates an instance of what appears to have been very high-handed procedure on the part of some subordinate railway officials. He writes:—"On the 12th instant I was a passenger on the B. and N.-W. Railway to Palzaghat, and I observed that two European lads (former employes of the Company), who had booked third-class, were obliged to travel in the intermediate class for want of room in the inferior class. On the arrival of the train at Palzaghat a native ticket-collector came to inspect the tickets, and demanded excess fare from the two boys. They tried to reason with him and even agreed to pay the excess at the end of the journey if the officials there demanded it, but the ticket-collector was above argument, and called the station-master, who came with his staff and three railway constables to execute summary justice. The boys were roughly ejected from the train, their luggage was as roughly thrown out after them, and a distorted statement of the facts was then telegraphed to the Traffic Superintendent, who, acting upon this information, wired back that the boys were to be made over to the police. These instructions were promptly obeyed, and the boys, after being locked up for fifteen hours, sent a piteous telegram to the Traffic Superintendent, who at once directed that they were to be released. The boys then paid the amount of the excess fare, which they had all along declared themselves willing to do, and were then allowed to proceed on their journey."

THE festival Eid-ul-Fitre was celebrated on March 4, at the temporary Mosque, Albert-street, London by a banquet given by Hadjie Mohammed Dollie to the Moslem congregation representing Cape Colony, Transvaal, India, Turkey, and Egypt. The Chairman unveiled a large portrait of the Sultan amid acclamations of "Magnus Defensor Fidei," "Vivats Sultan Hamid." After a lengthy discussion on Creta and other Islamic questions, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—"That this meeting of Moslems, collected from all parts of the world, but now residing in London, desires to express its hearty thanks to his Imperial Majesty William, Emperor of Germany, for his just and outspoken language and friendly attitude towards the Sultan and Ottoman people during the Cretan question, and trusts that the present Turko-German relations will always continue."

THE changes to be carried out this year among batteries and companies are :—J. Battery, R. H. A., Aldershot to India; M Battery, R. H. A., India to Woolwich; O Battery, R. H. A., Woolwich to Aldershot; R Battery, R. H. A., Curragh to Woolwich; U Battery, Woolwich to Currah; 4th Field Battery, Shorncliffe to Weedon (via Lydd); 69th Field Battery, Weedon to India; 17th Field Battery, India to Shorncliffe; 7th Field Battery, Newcastle to Dorchester; 13th Field Battery, Dorchester to India; 5th Field Battery, India to Hilsea; 37th Field Battery, Hilsea to Newcastle (via Okehampton); 67th Field Battery, Woolwich to India; 9th Field Battery, India to Woolwich; 78th Field Battery, Longford to Sheffield; 79th Field Battery, Sheffield to Longford; 38th Field Battery, Aldershot to Sheffield; 64th Field Battery, Sheffield to Aldershot; 66th Field Battery, Glasgow to Aldershot. Southern Division.—No. 10 Company, Cork, Harbour to Portsmouth; No. 15 Company, Portsmouth to Cork Harbour. Eastern Division.—No. 2 Company, Shoeburyness to Landguard Fort; No. 18 Company, Landguard Fort to Gibraltar; No. 21 Company, Gibraltar to Sheerness: No. 25 Company, Sheerness to Shoeburyness; No. 20 Company, Dover to Gibraltar; No. 15 Company, Gibraltar to Dover; No. 11 Company, Sheerness to Gibraltar; No 22 Company, Gibralter to Sheerness. Western Division. No. 6 Company, Devonport to Guernsey; No. 10 Company, Guernsey to Devonport. Southern Division.—No. 19 Company, Cork Harbour to Malta; No. 8 Company, Malta to Burmuda. Western Division.—No. 19 Company, Bermuda to Halifax, N.S.; No. 1 Company, Halifax, N.S., to St. Lucia; No. 23 Company, St. Lucia to Cape; No. 26 Company, Cape to Mauritius; No. 24 Company, Mauritius to Malta. Souther Division.—No. 30 Company, Malta to Portsmouth; No. 31 Company, Portsmouth to Cork Harbour; No. 17 Company, Portsmouth to Malta; No. 22 Company Malta to Jamaica. Western Division.—No. 14 Company, Jamaica, to Cape; No. 25 Company, Cape to India. Southern Division.—No. 7 Company, India to Portsmouth; No. 12 Company, Hong Kong to Singapore; No. 35 Company, Hong Kong to Singapore; No. 25 Company, Singapore to Hong Kong, No. 38 Company, Singapore to Hong Kong.

REGARDING the vacancies in the Indian Council in the Commons on the 4th instant Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in filling up the approaching vacancies in the Indian Council, he would consider the expediency of appointing an experienced and representative Indian—Lord G. Hamilton: The suggestion which the hon. baronet puts forward is one which I have already considered, but I have not been able to find that association of recent administrative experience and general representation of native views sufficiently combined in one individual to enable me to act upon it.

THE Bishop of London preached on February 21st to a crowded congregation, at St. James's Church, Holloway, in behalf of the Church Sunday and Day school. At the close of the sermon, and as the Bishop was descending the pulpit steps, a well-dressed man, standing in the end gallery facing the pulpit, excitedly shouted :—"I protest against the Lord Bishop of London violating the second Commandment. I protest against this most strongly." All eyes were turned towards the speaker, the congregation apparently being shocked by this interruption of the service *apropos* of nothing the Bishop had said in the course of his sermon. Several persons in the vicinity of the interrupter—a stranger to the church—gently removed him outside. As, however, he was leaving, he shouted, "Don't support the Church schools. Practise what you preach." The service then proceeded quietly to the close, the Bishop being, so far as could be judged, in no wise disturbed by the incident.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colabaf	0	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	1
	Fort, Southern	2	0
	Fort, Northern	0	1
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	0	3
	Chukla	0	1
	Umarkhadi	1	2
	Dongri	1	0
C	Market	2	1
	Dhobi Talao	2	3
	Panaswadi	0	0
	Bhuleshwar	2	0
	Khara Talao	1	0
	Khumbarwada	3	1
D	Khetwadi	2	0
	Girgaum	1	0
	Chaupati	2	0
	Walkeshwar	1	1
	Mahalakshmi	3	3
E	Mazagon	5	3
	Tadwadi	2	0
	Second Nagpada	0	0
	Kamatipura	1	2
	Tardeo	3	
	Byculla	0	4
	First Nagpada	2	0
F	Parel	3	5
	Sewri	1	1
	Sion	0	10
G	Mahim	21	7
	Worli	5	3
Water Division		8	1
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		8	1
Jain Hospital		0	1
Arthur Road Hospital		0	4
Queen's Road Hospital		0	1
St. George's Hospital		0	
Hindoo Hospital		0	1
Grant Road Hospital		0	1
Colaba Hospital		0	1
Parel Plague Hospital		0	1
Total		66	69
Total to date		9,931	8,316

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 168.

THE OPPOSITION TO HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

AN OBJECT LESSON BY THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

As stated in our yesterday's issue Kazi Ismail Meheri and other Mahomedans of the same, class had a protracted interview with the Plague Committee on Monday, at noon, with a view to obtain some modification of the orders regarding the removal of the sick to hospitals. The suggestions made by General Gatacre for meeting their views not being received with acceptance by the Kazi, who constantly beat about the bush without coming to terms, it was understood that house to house inspection and the removal of the sick would go on, and there would be no cessation pending an appeal to Government. One of the suggestions made to the Kazi was that he should accompany General Gatacre upon a house to house inspection yesterday, but he refused to do so. The President of the Committee determined to carry through a plan of inspection to show the recalcitrants that the authorities were determined that the work should be proceeded with, while at the same time extending every reasonable indulgence to the people in matters affecting their immemorial customs. This decision was only arrived at late in the afternoon, but all the arrangements were made in time for the work to be commenced at an early hour yesterday morning.

Null Bazaar was selected as the scene of operations. By half-past 7 o'clock Superintendent Grennan had assembled about one hundred policemen and a body of sowars with arms. They had only been drawn up opposite the Null Bazaar Chowkey for a few minutes, when a hundred rank-and-file of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers under Captain Downing came on the scene and were stationed at the corner of Bapoo Khote Street. Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, his Deputy, Mr. Gell, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali were early on the scene. The other police officers present were the Divisional Superintendent, Mr. Grennan, Superintendents Crummy and Brewin, and Inspectors Jolliffe, Rosshurst, DeBurgh, Sloane, Bartley, and Cordeaux.

At about 8 o'clock a Municipal brake arrived, bringing General Gatacre, Mr. James, Dr. Dimmock, and Mr. Snow, the members of the Committee, together with Dr. Weir. Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate was also present. By this time a very large crowd had collected, consisting principally of the Kokani Mahomedans who reside in the immediate vicinity. Needless to say good order prevailed in the presence of so large a police and military guard, and the crowd numbering several thousand persons did nothing else than watch with the closest interest the proceedings of the Committee. In view of the emphatic undertaking of General Gatacre that the women's appartments should be entered only by women, it was but fitting that lady doctors should be more in evidence than medical men. The latter—Drs. Pettigrew, Godinho, and Dante—in view of the state of feeling on the subject were kept in the background as far as possible. The lady doctors in attendance were Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, Mrs. E. M. Slater, Miss Benson, Mrs. Rayner, and Miss Anne Brennan.

The search party was divided into two sections and proceeded to visit every house in the streets mapped out for the morning's work. These included Jamli Street, better known as Bapu Khote Street, Ali Umar Street, commonly known as Tookri Mohalla, new Kazi Moholla, and Gogari Mohalla. Some of the tenements in these streets are comparatively small, but many of them are large chawls and almost without exception they are unhealthy and in ordinary times overcrowded dens. The streets contain altogether over two hundred houses and are inhabited by several thousands of people. It is therefore not surprising that the inspection should have occupied nearly three hours of hard continuous work. Delay was caused in some instances by houses or rooms being locked up and having to be broken open; but when that was done they were found to be untenanted. Mr. Haji Abdul Sattar Haji Oomar was the only Justice of the Peace for the district who rendered assistance. His help was very valuable as was that of Moonshee Mahomedali Ghara, who was one of the members of the deputation on the previous day. The apartments of the women were only entered by the lady doctors and their female helper. An elderly Mahomedan with a rosary in his hand walked up to the Commissioner of Police while the work was in progress and asked why they were taking all this troubles. Mr. Vincent laconically replied "For your sake." At some of the houses, lime-washing was being carried on. Steps were taken as to prevent the removal of sick persons during the inspection by stationing police sepoys at very short intervals in front of the houses of the streets being inspected and refusing ingress and egress for the time being. The Plague Committee were pleased to see how clean the portion of the city inspected was.

The results of the inspection were so small as to indicate that either the sick had been removed beforehand, which is not very probable, since the intended inspection was kept a profound secret, or else the disease has almost spent itself in this locality. Only two cases of plague were discovered, and they were Gatee Hindus, one being a boy and other a woman. They were removed in the Municipal van kept in waiting, and conveyed to the Bapty Road Hospital where on arrival the woman was found to be dead. Their effects consisting principally of dirty clothing were brought out of the rooms where they were found and burnt. A few suspected cases were discovered, but they were not removed as they belonged to people of the Mahomedan castes, which have voluntarily provided hospitals. Upon the termination of the inspection General Gatacre and his colleagues drove away, the guards were removed and the crowd gradually dispersed.

PLAGUE ON THE STEAM SHIP BAHADURI.

The steam-ship Bahaduri, which arrived in the harbour on Sunday afternoon, from Karachi, bringing 240 passengers, had two fatal cases of the bubonic fever on board during the voyage. Upon passengers landing, three persons were found suffering from the plague, and by direction of the Health Officer of the Port they were conveyed to the Arthur Road Hospital. The vessel was thoroughly disinfected under quarantine. One died in the way, and the other succumbed to the malady.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PERSONS AT THE CAUSEWAYS.

In-coming and out-going persons through the Sion and Mahim causeways will be subjected to medical inspection from to-day. The public will be informed of it by the Commissioner of Police, who will cause *buttakees* to be beaten throughout the city. The traffic will be allowed to run through the causeways under medical inspection from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day, and will be entirely stopped during night time from 7 p.m. to 6 a. m.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION ON MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. Saville, H. E. E. Proctor, and Dunlop, Justices of the Peace, went out, yesterday morning, on house-to-house visitation. On the Narayen Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill, they inspected twenty-four houses. They found one case of plague during the inspection, the patient being a servant, who was at once removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. On the Doogersi Road a Hindu woman was found suffering from the disease, and was sent away to the hospital by Sub-Inpector Russell. A Surti servant, in the employ of Mr. Trevithick Loco-Superintendent, G. I. P. Ry. was found dead in the compound of a bungalow on the hill. He died suddenly of plague. Up to date ten cases of plague among the servants on the hill have been discovered.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee started at 4 p.m., on Monday, from the head office, and visited the Imamwada mosque, in Jail Road, Omerkhadi, offered by Aga Abdul Husein, as an hospital for the Mogul community. They found the hospital progressing towards completion, but it requires cleaning and white-washing thoroughly. Dr. DeSilva is to be in medical charge with Hakim Sayed Amir Husein under him. There will be accommodation for eighteen males and six female patients when completed. Aga Abdul Husein is paying all the expenses of the hospital. The Committee then proceeded to see a house in Phul Gully, at present used as a meeting place, which is being prepared for use as segregation quarters in connection with the Imamwada Hospital. The Committee approved of the building.

They then went on to Copper Smith Street, where they inspected a house, designed by Haji Gassum Mitta as an hospital. The top floor was ready for immediate occupation, and the remainder of the house would be ready in three days. The Committee then proceeded to inspect the building in Pinjarapole Street, proposed by the leaders of the Fatehpur Marwaris, as a hospital for their community. This hospital is to be under the medical charge of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang. The building was approved of by the Committee, and only requires equipping. On their return, the Committee went over to the hospital in Churney Road Gardens, which is completed, and will be occupied to-day.

CONDEMNED DWELLINGS.

Forty houses and two huts, situated in Dhanji Purbhoo's cart at Ghorupdeo, Road, were condemned as unhealthy houses by the Municipal authority on Monday last. Inspector Flanagan and four native policemen rendered assistance to the special medical officer, during the time the inspecting operation lasted.

THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Veterinary-Major Mills writes to us :—"The cruel hand of death is here, as elsewhere, removing many bread-winners, with the result that poor helpless women and children are now absolutely starving. The population, directly and indirectly, connected with the Slaughter-houses, is a very large one, composed of Mahomedans and Hindus, and it must not be forgotten by the meat-eating section of the public that their wants in this way are depend

quiry, thinking that it might have been a murder, but as there were no external marks, burial was allowed.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 22nd March, to 7 a.m., 23rd March, ten patients have been admitted, eight died, one discharged cured, two convalescent, and twenty-seven are under treatment.

THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY HOSPITAL.

Daily returns of the Adamjee Peerbhoy Fever Hospital, Churney Road, during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, show :—Died, 2; discharged, 1; and remaining under treatment, 5.

THE GRANT ROAD MAHOMEDAN MEETING.

NATIVE PRESS OPINION.

The *Muslim Herald* writes :—We do not sympathise with the meeting of Mahomedans held at Grant Road on 13th instant in order to memorialize the Bombay Government against compulsory segregation. In our opinion the Moulvies who delivered speeches in the above meeting are to be blamed for agitating the ignorant masses against the plague rules framed by H. E. Lord Sandhurst for the good of the people of Bombay—nay, the people of the whole world. What harm is there if the poor plague-stricken people, who are unable to procure medical aid, are sent to Plague Hospital for treatment, and their relatives removed to segregation camps especially erected by well-to-do Mahomedans of this city? The action taken by these Moulvies against separating sick persons from healthy people are no doubt not praiseworthy, and we therefore advise our bethren to follow the noble advice given them by the enlightened and leading members of our community.

DAMAUN.

In addition to the bubonic fever cases, reported on Sunday, there were two more deaths during the evening, viz. : (1) the daughter of Mr. Choonilal Karson, a Bania, residing at Vania Vad, of the age of ten years, suffering from fever and convulsions, within 24 hours from the attack. (2) Bhani, a fisher woman in the plague hospital. To-day, up to 3p.m., the deaths were (1) a machi lad, in the plague hospital; (2) A dobhi who had removed for safety to a *mandwa*; (3) Bendi the daughter of Lali bricklayer, behind Vania Vad. The following two were attacked and sent to the plague hospital ; (1) a Dobhi ; (2) Bangla Kessow, a Bhundari, of Vania Vad, on the report of Dr. John Monis. The city is in a state of panic, owing to the heavy mortality caused, not only by the plague, but also by ordinary diseases. The Banias have left *En masse*, and hundreds of Machis, Mahomedans, and Christians have fled, or are fleeing from this place. But since this morning a reassuring feeling has been created, on learning that Dr. Kalapesi, the assistant of the learned Dr. Haffkine, will be here, at day-break to-morrow, with preventive lymph, sufficient to inoculate upwards of five hundred persons, and curative serum. Dr. Haffkine intended himself to come here but when he was informed by wire that "the plague here was violent" and that no time should be lost in commencing with the inoculations, and as he could not put off his appointments for the 24th, he was kind enough to depute his able assistant, Dr. Kalapesi: to commence the inoculations, intending himself to come here later on. It is expected that Dr. Kalapesi will be accompanied by Dr. Dubash.

THE BHATIA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Contribution towards the Bhatia Plague Hospital Fund :—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	6,256
Mr. Goculdas Madhawji	251
Mr. Mulji Jaitha	251
Mr. Ramdas and Umarsey Kama	201
Mr. Vasaoji Morarji	151
Mr. Ratansey Mulji	101
Mr. Ramia Ramji	251
Mr. Kanji Khatau	51
Mr. Khatau Vaghji	151
Mr. Gordhandas Girdhardas	101
Mr. Liladher Gopaldas	51
Mr. Tulsidas Dwarkdas	101
Mr. Mathuradas Ravji	51
Mr. Magji Madhawji Dwarkadas	201
Mr. Hirji Dharamsey	51
Mr. Liladher Vasanji	51
Mr. Haridas Dharamsey	51
[Total Rs,	8,322

POONA.

The City Municipal office return for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Monday, show the following results :—

Paths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ganesh	7	4
Nana	8	3
Sukerwar	11	4
Vetal	3	0
Guuj	4	0
Narayan	1	0
Budwar	4	0
Nihal	1	0
Rastia	2	0
Bhowani	4	1
Rawiwar	1	0
Shanwar	1	1
Bhamburda	2	2
Ghorpadi	0	0
Kasba	5	0
Sadasev	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Plague Hospital	0	15
Total.....	54	30
Total up to date.....	1,007	744

The total mortality from all causes was 43.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The special Plague Hospital return for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a.m. on Monday, show that there were 139 cases under treatment up to 8 a.m. on the 21st, and 29 new cases were admitted during the above twenty-four hours making a total of 168 cases, of which five were discharged cured, sixteen died, and one hundred and forty-seven remained under treatment. Of the new cases 27 were sent from the city, 1 from the cantonment, and 1 was imported.

The Cantonment Plague Committee, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Hart, R. E., Surgeon Captain Thacker, and Mr. John Graham, held a meeting on March 22nd. They noted that some five houses where plague cases had occurred were in need of further ventilation. In fact the opinion seemed to be that most of the houses where plague cases have occurred are considered either unfit for habitation altogether or are badly ventilated. Measures will be at once taken to carry out the suggestion of the Committee.

THE PLAGUE AND THE RAILWAY.

Large numbers of third-class passengers continue to leave Poona daily, or rather nightly. The whole of these passengers are carefully examined by Assistant-Surgeon Broadfoot, and his assistants, before they are allowed to enter the train. As may be supposed the watching of so many passengers entails a very large amount of hard work upon the medical people. Several cases were discovered by Mr. Brooks, on Sunday night, and sent to hospital. In the Sassoon Hospital itself three cases of plague were discovered on Sunday morning, two in the wards and one amongst the out-patients. These being carefully examined were transferred to the Plague Hospital.—*Herald*.

KARACHI.

The plague returns for Karachi for the 24 hours ending noon, on Tuesday, record 25 cases and 27 deaths. The Lyari quarter reports 11 cases and 10 deaths ; the Civil Hospital 2 cases and 4 deaths ; Runchore Hospital and the Garden quarter 3 cases and 3 deaths each ; the Napier quarter 1 death ; Runchore Lines one case and one death ; Keamari one death, and the other quarters 4 cases and 2 deaths. During the 24 hours ending noon, on Wednesday, there were 35 fresh cases and 22 deaths, the Lyari quarter again heading the list with 17 cases and 13 deaths, then the Garden quarter with 7 cases and 4 deaths, the Civil Hospital 5 cases and 2 deaths, Runchore Hospital 4 cases and 2 deaths, Manora one case and one death, and Keamari one case. The returns for yesterday (Thursday) we regret to observe again indicate a rise both in the attacks and deaths, there having been 42 fresh cases and 35 deaths. Of these 35 deaths, the Lyari quarter contributes as many as 21 ; Runchore Lines 5 ; Keamari 4 ; Manora and Garden quarter one each. There were also two deaths at the Quarries and one in the other quarters. It will thus be seen that there is as yet no improvement in the disease especially in the Lyari quarter, which continues to be the most sorely stricken one. The rule regarding the removal of plague-infected persons to the Plague Hospital created no small excitement amongst the Cutchi Bhatia Hindus, the Memons and other sects of the Mahomedan communities the result being that various sections of the different communities have agreed to erect plague hospitals in various parts of the town and also to make special arrangements for the care of their own sick. The two hopitals started by Seth Vishindas Nihalchand for Hindus and Mahomedans were completed on Tuesday last and have been opened for the reception of patient. Each hospital can accommodate 30 patients and separate wards have been provided for males and females. These hospitals have been placed in charge of Drs. Nazareth and Pireas, assisted by Mr. N. X. D'Souza medical practitioner. The Cutchi Memon community of the Rambaugh and Jail quarters have also received permission to open a hospital for their community in the Jamatkhana in Bhimpuri, Jail Quarter. This hospital is in medical charge of Dr. Mirza. Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of the healthy members of the Memon community in one of the compounds on the Runchorepuri property, and it is hoped that this will stop the large exodus that is taking place amongst them. The Lady Dufferin Hospital, which has not yet been formally opened, is now being temporarily utilized for the reception of the convalescents from the Plague Hospital. The services of a matron, Mrs. Foy, have been secured for the care and attendance of convalescent patients. The Plague Hospital reports for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last show 41 admissions and 7 deaths leaving 50 still under treatment, of whom 12 are convalescent. Four patients were discharged cured yesterday.—*Sind Gazette*. (March 19).

THE OBJECTIONS OF THE MAHOMEDANS TO REMOVAL OF THE SICK.

Subjoined are extracts from the petition presented to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, upon his arrival from Karachi, yesterday, signed by Kazi Ismail Morvi and some 15,000 other Mahomedans :—

Your petitioners are Mahomedans of Bombay, of every sect and caste, and claim to represent the whole Mahomedan population of Bombay.

Your petitioners are informed that the Plague Committee, which has been recently constituted and endowed with very wide powers by your Excellency's Government has determined, no doubt, with the best and most beneficent intentions, to carry out certain measures more particularly described hereafter.

The mere announcement of these measures has caused the most intense terror and panic throughout the whole Mahome an community, and that the execution of them must inevitably not only cause the greatest hardship, distress and injury, mental and physical, to every Mahomedan family which their operation touches, but also stir up the gravest discontent and anxiety throughout the whole Mahomedan community, not only of Bombay but also of India.

The information which has been received by your petitioners, and which has been very widely disseminated among and generally accepted as true by the Mahomedans of Bombay is that the Plague Committee have determined to cause the houses of all Mahomedans, among others, in Bombay, to be visited and inspected and searched for plague cases, and that this work is to be carried out by and with the assistance of soldiers, and that the work will not be limited to a minute inspection of your petitioners' houses and persons but will include the inspection of and examination of the persons of the female members of Mahommedan households in violation of the Purda system. Your petitioners are also informed that when during such inspection it is discovered that any person, male or female, adult or infant, is suffering from plague or from symptoms considered to be those of plague, such person will be at once removed from the house where he or she resides and taken to hospital, whatever the wishes of patient and relation.

THE GROUNDS OF OBJECTIONS.

Your petitioners submit that these measures cannot possibly serve any useful purpose for the reasons hereinafter stated, while they will be productive of the greatest hardship to your Petitioners, and will destroy all that they most prize in their domestic lives and make those lives unbearable, and they therefore entreat your Excellency in Council to interpose and prevent these measures from being carried out.

The two things to which your petitioners most strenuously object are (1) the removal of the sick against their will to hospitals ; (2) the intrusion on the privacy of the women and examination of the persons of such women.

As to the remaining details of the proposed action your petitioners have no objection to house visitation conducted only for the purpose of seeing that houses are clean and fit for human habitation, and that sick persons are properly cared for, treated and attended. Your petitioners are willing to do any cleaning that the Committee may direct for themselves, and will be quite content that any house which is not cleaned after reasonable notice has been given to the owner to clean it shall be entered and cleaned by the Committee's men, but your petitioners submit that such opportunity should be given in every case to the occupier to clean his house before he is put to the inconvenience and disturbance of having it cleaned by strangers. Your petitioners are obliged by their religious law to perform ablutions five times a day, and are naturally of very cleanly habits, and they are confident that very little cleaning is required in their houses.

Your petitioners very much dread the presence of soldiers at the visitation. The rumour that soldiers are to assist at it has increased very much the fear which the announcement of the projected measures has caused. There can be no necessity for the presence of soldiers, and your petitioners beg that your Excellency in Council will order that no soldiers shall be employed, and have the order annouced in the most public manner that the fear which the threatened presence of the soldiers has excited may be allayed.

THE CARE OF THE SICK,

As to the care of the sick, it is the religious duty of every Mahomedan to see that his side relations are cared for and doctored, and that duty has been most faithfully discharged throughtout the whole carnage of the plague, nor has any instance been found where a Mahomedan has been left unattended and without medical assistance. Your petitioners are willing that in any case where the relations of a sick man will not attend to him he should be removed to hospital, and that in cases where, though the relations attend, no medical assistance is given, the sick should be attended compulsorily under the Committee's orders in their own houses.

As regards the compulsory removal of sick people to hospital your petitioners say (1) that there is no justification for considering such removal to be of any benefit either to the public in preventing the spread of plague, or to the individual sufferer in giving him a better chance of recovery ; (2) that it will cause such great grief and hardship in every Mahomedan family where it is carried out, such severe pain and shock to those who are removed, and such violation of all the precepts of the Mahomedan religion, that it should not be persevered in even if it were proved to be most useful for checking the progress of the disease.

THE DISEASE NON-CONTAGIOUS.

Your petitioners state that there is no justification for the removal of the sick for the following reasons : The notion that it is desirable to remove the sick is, of course, based on the theory that the disease is contagious, and unless it is shown that the disease is contagious, there can be no justification for interference with the liberty of the individual. The imunity which God's merciful Providence has granted to the professional nurses he has also granted to the devoted and faithful women of your petitioners' community, who know nothing of disinfectant and take no precautions for their safety. Of course there have been cases where the disease has struck more than one member of a family but these cases have been the exception and not the rule among Mahomedans, and where they have occurred it has generally been that the head and protector of the household having been first attacked, the rest without his sustaining influence have given way to sorrow and despair, and so become easy victims of the pestilence.

Yet a more striking proof that the plague is not contagious is afforded by the case of the washers of the dead in your petitioners' communities, a case which can be easily verified by your Excellency's Government. By Mahomedan law every dead body must be washed before burial, and this washing is performed in every case by the crier of the Musjid in the street of which the death occurs assisted by the members of the deceased's family. Of the criers of the many Musjid, in Bombay, all of whom have been performing this office, not one has been attacked by the plague, though they have no disinfectants to protect them ; this could not have been the case had the disease been contagious.

If further proof is necessary, it may be mentioned that among the Mahomedans who actually live in the various burial grounds not one has caught the disease.

If then, as your petitioners contend, the disease be proved to be not contagious, or even as cannot be disputed, there is no proof that it is contagious, the whole reason for the removal of the sick to hospitals disappears.

A VIOLATION OF RELIGIOUS TENETS,

It is one of the first religious duties of every Mahomedan to tend nurse and cherish any of his family who are sick, and it is also his imperative duty to visit cheer and console any of his relations and neighbours who are sick. Neither of these duties can be discharged if the sick are removed to hospital.

No male or female who is polluted in the eys of Mahommedan religious law may attend on a sick person ; this restriction cannot possibly be enforced in hospitals.

Every Mahommedan, however sick, even if unable to stand or sit up, must say his prayers five times a day so long as he has his senses or incur great spiritual guilt. To offer these prayers he must have pure and clean bed, clothes and place and either water which is not polluted, or in its absence pure earth with which to perform his ablutions; as none of these will be available in hospital, the sick will be unable to pray, and will incur God's wrath and displeasure.

It is absolutely necessary, according to the precepts of the Mahomedan religion, that every Mahomedan, as his time to die draws near, should be facing the Kibla or site of Mecca, that he should repeat Lacaha Illalla, and that the Koran or some portion of it should be read before him, and his mouth be closed. Also at the time of his death he must offer "tawba" or make formal repentance for the sins committed by him, and get his trangressions against others excused by them, he must also earn spiritual reward, make his will, and his last confession that there is one God, must be witnessed by his fellow Mahomedans. A Mahomedan dying in hospital must die without any of these precepts being obeyed, must in fact die without any of the comforts and safeguards of religion, a state of things which will not only multiply the terrors of death to the sufferer, but will cause the greatest grief and despair for his future after death to all his relations and friends

In addition to these religious objections there are other almost equally strong objections to the removal of sick in the constitution of the Mahomedan family. A Mahomedan family is not a group of units but a unit itself and cannot be divided. So great grief and shock will be caused by separating husband from wife and parent from child that, that it will have far more disastrous consequences, even physically to both those taken and those left than any danger of plague contagion.

Again the mothers, sisters, &c., of the sick who know intimately their nature and constitution are for that very reason better nurses to them than strangers. If compulsory medical treatment is necessary that can be given in the houses of the sick and so they will get all the benefits of hospital treatment without the disadvantages in the shock of removal and insufficient personal attendance.

HOME VS. HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Your petitioners submit that the hospital treatment does not give so good a chance to the patient to recover as treatment at home. Your Petitioners are confident that if an impartial examination of statistics is made, it will be found that a greater proportion of the cases treated in their homes by Hakims recover than of the cases treated in hospitals by Doctors. Whether this is because the patient escapes the shock of seperation, and the necessary hurtful journey to the hospital, or whether it is because the patient gets more attentive nursing at home, or because the Hakim's medicines are better suited to the Native constitution than European medicines, your petitioners cannot say, but on the strength of this fact, joined with all those that have been above stated, your petitioners pray that all orders for compulsory removal of the sick may be cancelled.

THE PURDAH SYSTEM.

Your petitioners further most earnestly submit that even if house to house visitation among them is necessry, yet that the privacy of their women may be respected as it always has been respected by the English Government.

The purdah system is part and parcel of the lives of Mahomedans, and by it every woman rigorously secludes herself from every man who is unlawful to her, that is to say, from any man except her husband and ascendants and descendants. Any respectable Mahomedan woman considers herself disgraced if she is seen by any other male person even for a moment.

It is not too much to say that the Mahomedan women of Bombay would prefer death to being obliged to expose themselves to the *gaze* of strangers as they will have to do if the visitation is carried out in the way your petitioners are informed that it will be. The very idea that it will be carried out has caused the utmost confusion and terror among all women in your petitioners' community. So great is the fear entertained by the Mahomedan women of this measure that if the inspection is carried out the agitation caused by it will infallibly bring on fever and illness in many of them ; further than this if the persons of Mahomedan women are examined for the purpose of detecting signs of plague, it is impossible to foretell what consequences may result ; every Mahomedan woman would rather die than submit to such examination and their husbands and fathers would rather see them dead than polluted by the touch of strangers.

Your petitioners can hardly believe in spite of all they have read that it can be intended to intrude on the privacy of their women, which has hitherto always been so scrupulously respected, but if it is intended, they most earnestly implore your Excellency to prevent such an outrage being perpetrated on their most cherished feelings, an outrage which must not only cause incalculable grief and pain but also endanger the admirable relations which have always existed between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and Her loyal Mahomedan subjects.

Your petitioners, in conclusion, pray that your Excellency in Council will consider this their humble petition and relieve their anxiety. That this anxiety is widespread as well as deep-seated may be seen from the fact that already not only have meetings been held in Bombay and places near it but even in places so distant as Lucknow. Your Petitioners have with reluctance opposed measures which are no doubt designed for the general good, but your petitioners cannot believe that evil should be done that good may come or that it can be right that they should be forced to transgress against the most sacred precepts of the religion, which is the life of your petitioners. Your petitioners leave their case in the hands of your Excellency; praying that this, their petition, founded as it is on the teaching of their religion, may be granted.

DR. BHALCHANDRA VS. DR. BAHADURJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Bhalchandra's rejoinder to Dr. Bahadurji's letter had offended me considerable amusement, as it doubtless must have done to most of your readers. It is not my purpose to take any part in the mutual recrimination in which these two doctors are indulging. It is more to the point for unbiassed public to know what the opinion of our medicos is as to the contagious nature or otherwise of the present epidemic. The lay public know that the disease is not so contagious as some of our medical men would have us believe in the light of their hasty flight from Bombay almost bag and baggage. Now for Dr. Bhalchandra's curious and crude logic. He seems to be of opinion that segregation would have been salutary in the early stage of the plague, and with a cool complacency worthy of a better cause he mentions what in his medical opinion this early stage was. He says that the proper time to enforce segregation was when "my friend, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, drew Dr. Weir's attention to the earliest cases in Mandvie, or even earlier." Could anything be more amusing? No one dreamt at the time that we had real plague amongst us, and even my friend, the able Chairman of the Standing Committee, was himself not sure at that time what the real disease was. Would it have been wise then to resort to stringent measures when it was not even ascertained why those stringent measures were necessary ; and would it not have created unnecessary panic and alarm ? No doubt to be forewarned is to be forearmed, but even acting on that wise maxim panic and shock to those who are removed, and such violation of all the precepts of the Mahomedan religion, that it should not be persevered in even if it were proved to be most useful for checking the progress of the disease.

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Your petitioners further most earnestly submit that even if house to house visitation among them is necessry, yet that the privacy of their women may be respected as it always has been respected by the English Government.

The purdah system is part and parcel of the lives of Mahomedans, and by it every woman rigorously secludes herself from every man who is unlawful to her, that is to say, from any man except her husband and ascendants and descendants. Any respectable Mahomedan woman considers herself disgraced if she is seen by any other male person even for a moment.

It is not too much to say that the Mahomedan women of Bombay would prefer death to being obliged to expose themselves to the *gaze* of strangers as they will have to do if the visitation is carried out in the way your petitioners are informed that it will be. The very idea that it will be carried out has caused the utmost confusion and terror among all women in your petitioners' community. So great is the fear entertained by the Mahomedan women of this measure that if the inspection is carried out the agitation caused by it will infallibly bring on fever and illness in many of them ; further than this if the persons of Mahomedan women are examined for the purpose of detecting signs of plague, it is impossible to foretell what consequences may result ; every Mahomedan woman would rather die than submit to such examination and their husbands and fathers would rather see them dead than polluted by the touch of strangers.

Your petitioners can hardly believe in spite of all they have read that it can be intended to intrude on the privacy of their women, which has hitherto always been so scrupulously respected, but if it is intended, they most earnestly implore your Excellency to prevent such an outrage being perpetrated on their most cherished feelings, an outrage which must not only cause incalculable grief and pain but also endanger the admirable relations which have always existed between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and Her loyal Mahomedan subjects.

Your petitioners, in conclusion, pray that your Excellency in Council will consider this their humble petition and relieve their anxiety. That this anxiety is widespread as well as deep-seated may be seen from the fact that already not only have meetings been held in Bombay and places near it but even in places so distant as Lucknow. Your Petitioners have with reluctance opposed measures which are no doubt designed for the general good, but your petitioners cannot believe that evil should be done that good may come or that it can be right that they should be forced to transgress against the most sacred precepts of the religion, which is the life of your petitioners. Your petitioners leave their case in the hands of your Excellency; praying that this, their petition, founded as it is on the teaching of their religion, may be granted.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL, G.B.V.C.

March 23.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DUNNERA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dunnera, Captain James Smith, will sail, to-day, for Southampton, with details, consisting of 40 officers, 11 ladies, 17 children, 860 men, rank-and-file, 44 women, and 95 children. The following is the list of officers :—

Lieut Col C Lenton, South Lane Regt
Brig Surg Lt Col M M Gallwey, Med Staff
Surg Lieut Col and Mrs R D Bennet, Med Staff
Surg Lieut Col E A Mapleton, Med Staff
Vety Lieut Col and Mrs R Payne, A V D
Surg Maj and Mrs E O Reynolds, Med Staff
Surg Maj and Mrs J F Brodie, and infant, Med Staff
Surg Maj R W Barnes, Med Staff
Major R G Kekewich, Med Staff
Major A Fell Irving, R A
Major J E Watson, Manchester Regt
Surg Lieut W D Haywood, I M S
Lieut R F Cooke, Yorkshire L I
Capt and Mrs R P Grove, and child, Cheshire Regt
Capt and Mrs C W Bowlby, and child, Connaught Rangers
Capt A H W Norgate, Northampton Regt
Capt H A Brendon, R A
Capt and Mrs J H V Crowe, and two children, R A
Capt L Combe, Scottish Rifles
Capt W H Shrewin, Inniskillen Fusiliers
Capt C R Staveley, Rifle Brigade
Capt F A Wilson, R E
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs J T Simkins and five children, Bedford Regt
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs J Baker, and seven sons, 18th Hussars
Lieut F H Johnston, I S Corps
Lieut F L Galloway, R A
Lieut A C Roberts, R Fus
Lieut Chamier, 24th L Inf
Lieut B R Kerwell, R A
Lieut F A Marwell, I S Corps
Lieut E U Bradbridge, Wiltshire Regt
Lieut P J Gossell, 20th Hussars
Lieut and Mrs S F B D Hay, I S Corps
Lieut H C W Berthon, East York
Lieut E A Hosford, York Regt
Lieut C F de B Boone, Essex Regt
Lieut D R Younger, Gordon High
Lieut W J Ainsworth, Durham L I
2nd Lt A Sharp, I S Corps
2nd Lt D O'B Dawson, South Lanc

KARWAR NOTES.

An occasional correspondent writes :—In my letter of 4th instant, some of the names of the gentlemen forming the committee of management for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in aid of the "Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund" were left out by oversight. They are :—Mr. Dastatreya, Government pleader, and Mr. Nigie. Though much has been done in the way of getting additional subscribers, the subscriptions promised by the gentlemen of Karwar in the last meeting are being collected. The Secretary, Mr. N. G. Deshpande, has been trying his best to collect the whole of the amount before the end of this month, Dr. Spreg, acting Civil Surgeon of this place, was transferred to Londa on the S.-M. Railway, as medical officer in charge of operations for the examination of passengers who come from Bombay via Poona and Mormugao, Dr. Peacock, Surgeon-Major, who was in Belgaum formerly, has come here now and seems to be a very good gentleman. He is very strict with his subordinates and very indulgent to the necessities of the patients. It is a pleasure, I may say, to see him go to each individual who comes to the hospital every morning, ask him what he wants and attend personaly to his needs. The Collector returned from his tour during the last week as he came here he received a telegram transferring him to Kaira, whence he had come. The local courts were closed for *Holi* from the 15th to 19th inclusive. But the inspection of the courts by Mr. Justice Candy from the High Court necessitated the re-opening from to-day the 17th instant. Mr. Justice Candy has not arrived here yet. Mr. Thakur Bhimbhai is going on with the inspection work. Summer is creeping in. Mahasivarati was the last day on which any cold was felt. The roads are dusty. The Municipality is not quite brisk in attending to the sanitation of the place. Streets are not swept regularly. The three or four sweepers that are employed take almost a fortnight to sweep the town once. The gutters are choked with ashes and sweepings from private dwellings. Some of the streets are not provided with dust-bins ; hence the sweepings are thrown in the gutters by the people. There were several cases of cholera in the adjacent villages. If unfortunately either cholera or bubonic plague visit Karwar it will be very difficult, nay impossible, for our Municipality to stamp it out.

EVENING PARTY AT CUTCH BHOOJ.

An occasional correspondent writes :—An evening party was given in honour of Major and Mrs. Cates by Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Bhoojwalla on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at his residence at Cutch Bhooj. About 400 invitations were issued. A large shamiana was erected in front of the house for the accommodation of the guests. This as well as the pretty little garden belonging to Mr. Pestonji and the large and commodious hall were decorated with flags and festoons, and were brilliantly illuminated. The party consisting of all the European officers of the garrison, their ladies, the Durbar officers, including the Dewan, the Naib Dawan, the Huzur Assistant, the Judges, the Rao Commissioner, and the Political Sub Commissioner, assembled by 9 p.m. The occasion was also graced by the presence of Maharana Jalumsingji, the uncle and father-in-law of H. H. the Maharaja Rao Saheb. The Durbar band was in attendance and played a selection of music. After a display of fireworks near the garden, the party adjourned to the shamiana, where several dancing girls entertained the party. Mr. Pestonji welcomed Major and Mrs. Cates by eulogising their kind and genial disposition and urbanity of manners, and alluded in fitting terms to the long and varied services of Major Cates in the Political Department. Major Cates in an appropriate speech thanked Mr. Pestonji on behalf of himself and Mrs. Cates for the entertainment given in their honour and for the eulogistic terms in which he had alluded to them. About 11 p.m. the European guests were conducted to refreshments provided for them in the hall, and about midnight the party broke up after the distribution of *pan, gulab*, &c.

DADUR RAILWAY CONVENIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a covered passage between the B. B. and C. I. P. Railway stations at Dadur intended for the use of changing passengers. The Railway authorities contemplate demolishing it. It will be a grievous mistake to do so, considering that the passage has cost them over Rs. 15,000, and has been used by the travelling public for well-nigh thirteen years. It is very useful during the monsoon, and I trust the authorities will think over the matter twice before ordering its demolition. The G. I. P. Railway authorities have promised to build a new station at Dadur, and as the present station is in a shockingly dilapidated condition, the new station will be built soon. May I suggest that it may be built on the north of the level-crossing gate, instead of on the present site, and opposite to the present B.B. station, so as to obviate the inconvenience encountered by changing passengers at present. The passage, which I believe could be removed at a trivial expense, may then be put up between the two stations in such a way as to connect one with the other, thereby precluding the possibility of its being used by others than the changing passengers, for whom it was originally intended.—Yours, &c.,

Dadur, March 23. K. E. GHAMAT.

GEN. RUSSELL has asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the great increase of enteric fever in India ; whether the medical authorities can give any explanation for this increase ; and whether the Government propose to take any steps for the better enforcement of sanitary regulations at the various stations where this complaint has recently been most prevalent ? Lord G. Hamilton replied : I have noticed with regret the increase of enteric fever in India, the causes of which are still very obscure. The Government of India have adopted various measures for improving the sanitation and water-supply of cantonments, and the question as to the means of checking this disease is one which is constantly engaging their attention.

In answer to Mr. Bhownaggree in the House of Commons on the 5th instant, Lord G. Hamilton said : In the early part of last year the trustees of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, after making inquiries, decided, subject to the approval of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State in Council, to appoint Dr. Bloch for a term of five years to the post of First Assistant on account of his very exceptional qualifications for the performance of the special duties attached to it. The Government of India recommended the appointment for approval. The Secretary of State in Council, after careful consideration, decided not to withhold his sanction, but intimated his opinion that the post was one which might appropriately be filled by a qualified native of India, and that in future candidates for such appointments should in the first instance be sought among graduates of the Indian Universities. I shall be ready to lay on the table the correspondence to which the hon. member refers if he will move for it.

THE SERUM TREATMENT AND THE PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Curative serum, although not an infallible remedy for the plague, has nevertheless proved itself the best available means for curing the disease, and it is but natural that the Parsis, in common with other communities, should desire to avail themselves of it when necessary. But unfortunately Dr. Bahadurji, who is in charge of the Parsee Fever Hospital, having set his face against bacteriologists, ever since the time of Lord Harris, for private and personal reasons, prevents the patients admitted into the hospital from being inoculated with the serum, in spite of the earnest entreaties of their friends and relatives. This, I submit, Sir, is simply scandalous. Whatever the prejudices of Dr. Bahadurji against bacteriologists, he has, I believe, no right whatever to prevent the patients, preferring serum treatment to his own, from being inoculated with the serum. The Parsee Fever Hospital is maintained from a fund raised by the Parsee community, and if the opinion of the medical gentleman in charge of the hospital with regard to the serum does not coincide with the general opinion of the community, the subscribers to the fund have a right to demand that the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet should at once place the hospital in other hands. It is now time, I think, for Dr. Bahadurji to give up his anti-bacteriological crotchets in the light of recent events in Bombay, unless he wishes to make himself ridiculous in the eyes of the scientific world. If the bubonic plague in Bombay has proved, even to the humblest intelligence, one thing more than another, it is the value of the science of bacteriology, and it is worse than useless for the cantankerous Parsee doctor to try to oppose the tide of public opinion.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL, G.B.V.C.

March 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W S Meyer, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept.

The services of Surgn Lieut C Thomson, MB, CM, IMS (Benga), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N.-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his special famine duties at Sanoor.

Mr E M Coventry, Asst Conservr of Forests, 1st grade, Punjab, is transferred temporarily to the N.-W Provinces and Oudh in the interest of the public service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col H S Stewart, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 5th March, 1897.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur J Millet as Consular Agent for France at Madras.

During the absence of the Govr Genl in Council from Calcutta, the Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Depts, will hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Dept which is left in Calcutta.

The services of Mr F St G Manners Smith, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Guardian to H H the Maharaja of Alwar.

The undermentioned officer

NOTICES.

Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

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LIQUID PEPTONOIDS

As palatable as a Liqueur.

This delicious cordial-like preparation contains the stimulating and nutritious principles of beef, entirely digested, and combined with sufficient spirit to ensure its perfect preservation.

It is a safe and valuable Food, Tonic and Stimulant, as by its use the system is fed at the same time that it is toned and braced is up.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Re. 1-4 per bottle; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

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DARK GREY
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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB":—

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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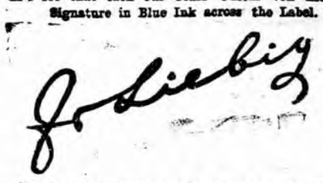

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NOTICES.

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Which is the Direct Cause of RHEUMATISM, and in fact of Most Physical Troubles.

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When the Kidneys fail to do their duty, this ACID REMAINS in the BLOOD.

If this Acid is removed from the Blood,

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COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCOCOEL"

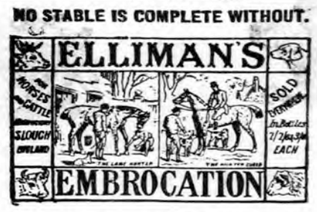
In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta

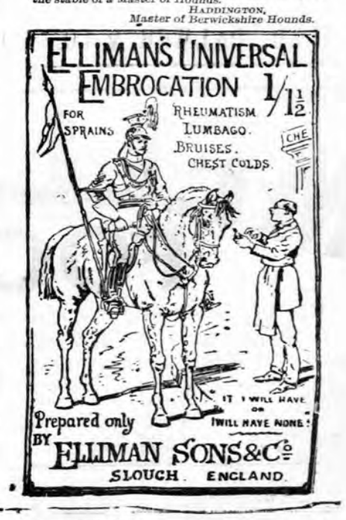
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



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H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE.
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club. Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! **Horses !!**

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette' f 19th February.'

OOMER JUMALL,

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid ; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

"By far the most powerful with which we are acquainted."—*Medical Times.*

Izal Fluid in casks, drums and bottles.
Izal Powder in tins.

Copy of report on Izal by Dr Klein, F.R.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supplied on application.

FOR SALE BY

PEARSE & CO.,
Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

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NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD.,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CHAMPAGNE,

GEORGE GOULET

EXTRA QUALITY. EXTRA DRY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

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RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS DAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to :—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

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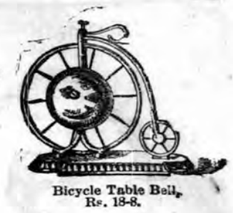
USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs 18.

Flask with 2 Cups Rs. 35



Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

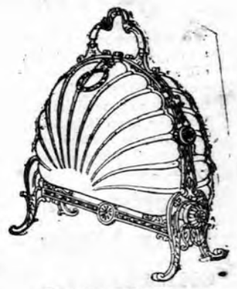
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

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GUARANTEED

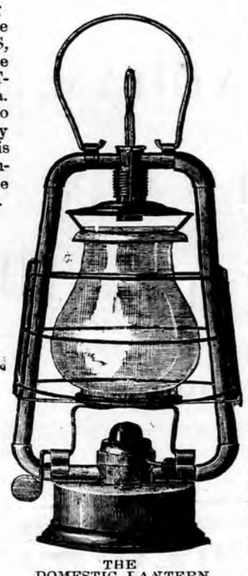
STORMPROOF

LANTERNS.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

THE GLOBE LANTERN.



THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF VERITAS LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF DOMESTIC LANTERN,

Well known all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to

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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

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"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
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"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
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Growing Children—

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

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"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
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Best and Cheapest.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and in a few hours to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

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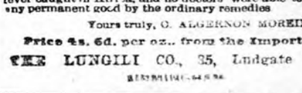
COD LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT"



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